The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,855 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
L VERONA	3115	600	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Maule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	3683	600	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2884	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— GWALIOR	2753	500	R. W. Haselwood	2 st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Snead	4th Mar
L NUBIA	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M KHEDIVE	3869	600	A. C. Loggin	1st Apl
L GANGES	4198	840	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-cutter leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	2939 500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536 600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
THAMES	4101 800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4198 800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 11th Dec. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two berth Cabins, (on Deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 16, 1886. Agents.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa—	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Beghtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500 500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay Nov. 25, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers.

"Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

THE CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 26, 1886.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. . Postage half anna.
Application to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th December at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 29, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows :—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT
OF GUARANTEED QUALITY,
STOCKED BY TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	
PILSENER BEER, bottled at the Brewery for this Company only, and specially suited for India	Rs. 5	12	3 14
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher	,, 6	12	5 0
BASS' BEER, by Foster and Son	,, 6	6	4 6
CANTERBURY ALE, by Johnston and Co.	,, 6	0	4 0
DUBLIN STOUT.			
GUINNESS'S, by Foster and Son	,, 6	6	4 6
Do. by Burke and Co.	,, 6	4	4 4
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	,, 7	8	5 0
BASS' ALE IN WOOD.			
KILDERKINS	,, 33	0	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

LETTS'S DIARIES 1887.
CLOTH BOUND EDITIONS.

	Rs.	a.
No. 15 Long Narrow 8vo., a week in an opening, 7¾ by 3 inches	1	10
No. 13 Small Octavo do. do. 6¼ by 3¾ in.	1	10
No. 12 Gold Small Octavo, 2 days in page, 46¼ by 3¾ in.	2	12
No. 11 Octavo Notepaper size, a week in opening, 7¾ by 5 in.	2	12
No. 9 Do. do. Two days in page, 7¾ by 5 in.	3	4
No. 11 Do. do. Three do. opening left page for memo. or account and right for account, 7¾ by 5	3	4
No. 8 Octavo Notepaper size, one day to a page, 7¾ by 5	4	0
No. 18 Pocket Diary	1	14
No. 20 do. do. Smaller	1	4

CHEAP OFFICE EDITIONS.

No. 37 Folio Universal Diary, a week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper 12½ by 8	0	12
No. 35 Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7¾ by 4¾	0	12
No. 35 Do. do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	0
No. 34 Quarto, six days to a page, Sunday at foot, interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8	0	12
No. 33 Quarto, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1	0
No. 33 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 32 Folio Foolscap size, a week on page, 12¾ by 8	1	0
No. 32 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 31 Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12¾ by 8	1	0
No. 31 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	12

Leather Cases with lock and key for Diaries.

TREACHER & Co. Limited,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.
SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39	0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34	0	18	8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	27	0	14	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	19	0	...	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old In case 15 bottles. A pure wholesome spirit.	HOLLANDS	28	0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	GIN	20	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	GIN	20	0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom High quality and delicate flavour.	GIN	17	0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM	24	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	WHISKY	22	8
TREACHER'S Invalid Specially adapted for medical use.	BRANDY****	60	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	BRANDY ***	37	0
TREACHER'S Old Pale A very choice and matured spirit.	BRANDY **	31	0
TREACHER'S Pale A sound and good peg Brandy.	BRANDY *	27	0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	WHISKY	22	8

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, produced from the best distillery in the Highlands of Scotland. Price per doz. Rs. 26.

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ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.

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CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DESPATCH AND DEED BOXES,
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PLAYING CARDS, MENU CARDS, BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, BLOTTING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
And other Leather Goods.
MORDAN'S GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY PENCIL CASES,
PRAYER BOOKS, AND CHURCH SERVICES,
In the most Elegant Bindings.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
By Frith and Lalla Deen Diyal of Indore.
GLOBES, MAPS, GAMES, POCKET CUTLERY.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
A large and well-selected Stock always on hand
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
XMAS CARDS.
FROM ALL THE NOTED MAKERS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

PASSENGERS
EX. S. S. KAISER-I-HIND,
WILL find every Requirement for Bungalow or Table Use at the Fort Establishment of
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time] using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
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INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
20 Coloured views of Indian Scenery and People.
Rs. 2-4 per Book.

Apply early to
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TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order

		Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by Mand, Full compass		250
Do. by Schröder (Mahogany) do.		250
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne do.		350
Do. do. do. do.		400
Sympathetic Square do. do. do.		600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full compass		400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood do.		350
Broadwood's Concert Grand do.		500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
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SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN Respectfully invite Ladies to visit their ESTABLISHMENT.

TO SEE THE FASHIONS
IN NEW MILLINERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
And the Latest Novelties in Dress materials,
LACES, NECK FRILLINGS, PICOT RIBBONS, &c., &c., &c.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals. Rs.	a.	Per 4 gals. Rs.	a.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22	0	Rs. 42	0
COGNAC **** do.	,, 35	0	,, 68	0
COGNAC *** do.	,, 31	0	,, 60	0
COGNAC ** do.	,, 27	0	,, 52	0
COGNAC * do.	,, 25	0	,, 48	0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	,, 22	0	,, 42	0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each		,, 4	0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	,,		,, 3	0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	,,		,, 4	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

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MACONACHIE'S
DIGBY CHICKS.
DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.
MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.
Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.
Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.
SOLE AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

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SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN ENGINEERING,
A WEEKLY RECORD
OF
MECHANICAL SCIENCE AND PRACTICE.

The First Number of the above Professional Journal
WILL BE ISSUED IN CALCUTTA
On the 1st January 1887.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will be Edited by an experienced Member of the Profession well-known in Professional Journalism.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will afford a resumé of the best information of the day in all departments of Engineering and its allied subjects. The Paper will be illustrated, and its very wide range of contents will embrace topics pertaining to the Public Works, Railways, Mines and Industries of the Country, with due regard to the interests of various Services connected with them.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will contain a "Register of Inventions," which will include the Patent Lists issued by the Government of India, and occasional Abstracts from British and Foreign Specifications. A Patent Agency will be worked in connection with this Section of the Journal.

INDIAN ENGINEERING will be a Newspaper for all classes of readers.—The aim of the projectors will be to supply fresh and valuable matter, and present it in a cheap and attractive form. The terms of subscription have been fixed as follows :—

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As the guaranteed circulation of INDIAN ENGINEERING will be greater than that of any similar Journal now published in India and the Far East, its value as an advertising medium cannot be over-estimated. The charges on this head will be moderate and accommodating.

All Communications to be addressed to

PAT. DOYLE, C.E.,
Sitarampore, E. I. R. (*Chord Line*).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHE HAS ARRIVED
PER S. S. VERONA.
WHO?
WHY, WIDOW O'BRIEN
and her
MERRY FAMILY,
and will open at the
GAIETY THEATRE
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1886.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
THE AMERICAN COMEDIAN.

The Original Widow O'BRIEN.	Mr. John F. Sheridan, Sheridan, Sheridan, and his famous Company	The Original Widow. O'BRIEN.

in the Musical Comedy—entitled

FUN	ON THE	BRISTOL
FUN		BRISTOL
FUN		BRISTOL
FUN		BRISTOL

Mr. Sheridan brings with him his world-travelled Company, who have had the honor of playing before the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES at the
CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON.
Look at the Record!
THREE YEARS in AMERICA
TEN YEARS in ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND
TWO YEARS and SEVEN MONTHS in AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, QUEENSLAND and NEW ZEALAND,
And now WE have come to give BOMBAY THEATRE GOERS A TREAT.
OUR COMPANY:
Miss MAY LIVINGSTON.
The Charming American Soubrette.
Miss MAY MELVILLE,
Soprano.
Miss LUCY FRASER,
Contralto
Miss GERTIE ROY,
Serio-Comic.
Mr. E. C. DUNBAR.
The Famous Baritone.
Mr. ALFRED HOLLAND,
Vocalist and Comedian.
Mr. MARTYN HAGAN,
Comedian.
Mr. CLEMENT MORGAN.
Mr. CHAS. WOOD
Mr. HENRYN DELMAINE
AND
Mr. JOHN SHERIDAN.

GRAND SPECIAL SCENERY
Brought from Australia. Bright Music.
Sparkling Songs.
Agile Dancing.
SOMETHING TO PLEASE EVERY TASTE,
And all presented in a
SUPERB MANNER.
"Oh Bombay! what a Treat is in store for you."
Don't forget the date, Dec. 4.
Reserved Seats now on sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Cards of Admission: Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16: Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.
W. G. ALLAN, Agent.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!!!
Of the
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES
AT THE
ALFRED THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 30TH NOV., 1886.
COME ONE, COME ALL, THIS NIGHT SHAL FLY,
FROM MEM'RY FAST, YOUR SEATS GO BUY.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Refreshment Bar by Messrs. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," of 3,000 tons, will sail for Genoa direct, on or about the 10th proximo.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 27, 1886.

THE MACIVER LINER s. s. CHINA, has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 27, 1886.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

ALL SEATS for the Dinner having been numbered and allotted, Gentlemen can see their position at the table by inspecting the plan at the Town Hall THIS EVENING. No private servants will be admitted. The entrance will be by the steps on the West Front. Carriages to approach by the North Side of Elphinstone Circle and take rank towards the Custom House.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Honorary Secretary.
November 30, 1886.

PLEASE NOTE.

TO AVOID DELAY in the transmission of our Orders to London for SUPPLIES of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS we beg most respectfully to remind our customers, Local and Up-country, that the LAST DAY of sending in Subscriptions is the 3RD OF DECEMBER, 1886. We have also the pleasure to announce that the number of Subscribers now on our list is almost double the number we had on our books last year, a proof indisputable of the extensive patronage enjoyed by our Firm.
Our revised and enlarged price-list of Newspapers and Periodicals, a mere reference to which will satisfy intending Subscribers that our charges are moderate and less than those of any other Firm in our line in India, is sent post free on application.
Clearance sale. Catalogue of books free of post on application.
LETTS'S DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
FOR 1887.
CHRISTMAS and
NEW YEAR CARDS.
CHRISTMAS and
NEW YEAR CARDS.
IN NUMEROUS VARIETY.
Orders Now Registered for XMAS
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
AND GRAPHIC.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY

IS ACCURATE	IS DURABLE
IS KEYLESS	IS RELIABLE
IS STRONG	IS HANDSOME
AND	
IS CHEAP	

Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8,
free by post.
2,000 made every working day, 2½,00,000 are now carried, and give universal satisfaction.
Read the following testimonials and purchase at once—
The Principal of the College of Science and Arts, Glasgow,
PROF. JAMIESON, A.M., INST. C.E., F.R.S.E., writes:—
"Five weeks ago I got from you a Waterbury Watch, and having been previously annoyed by my lever watch stopping and keeping bad time whenever I went near dynamo machines, I inserted the Waterbury Watch between the magnetic poles of a 10-horse-power dynamo. Of course, the watch instantly stopped, but on being started again I regulated it only twice within two days, and have found that for one whole month it did not vary two minutes from correct Greenwich time. I now prefer it to my former and much more expensive watch, and consider it an excellent time-keeper."
The WATCHMAKER, LONDON. December, 1885.—"The Waterbury has been designed and is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."
MANCHESTER EXAMINER, December 22.—"The Waterbury is a splendid time-keeper; we have subjected it to tests few watches can endure."
MANCHESTER COURIER, December 22.—"An experience of a Waterbury for over two months enables us to say that they are admirable time-keepers."
MANCHESTER CITY NEWS, November 21.—"We have tested, it is an excellent time-keeper, is keyless, and goes 28 hours with once winding up."
GLASGOW HERALD, December 9.—"It is a substantial piece of workmanship and a good time-keeper,
GLASGOW CITIZEN, December 9.—"Of first-class workmanship and a good time-keeper,"
One year's guarantee.
Repairs, at any time, for one RUPEE or LESS!!!
May be obtained from SOUNDY & Co. Ld., or from
THE WATERBURY WATCH COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Ld.
WANTED a CONTRACTOR for SELLING the COMPANY'S ICE. Tenders, stating terms, and what security will be given, will be received at the Company's Office by the Undersigned on or before the 5th December 1886.
By order of the board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on on WEDNESDAY, 8th December, 1886, at 4 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Captain H. Morland will move and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., will second the re-election of Mr. Ardaseer Framji Moos and Mr. Nanabhai Rustamji Ranina, as Auditors for the ensuing year.
2. Letter, from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Council on the 24th instant.
3. Sanction to be asked to the writing off, of Rs. 1,179-15-0 being the book value of 21 bullocks.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, November 29, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DINSHA DHUNJEEBHOY LAKDAWALLA has contracted to SELL to Mr. HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE OOSMAN, the undermentioned property, any person having any Claim upon the property by way of sale, gift, lease, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known to the undersigned at their Office No. 9, Church-gate-street, within 14 days from the date hereof after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any such Claim.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1886.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises erected, built and standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the northern side of Belassis Road in the Registration sub-district of Fort, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 5 and 6, containing by admeasurement (1,692) and 112 6-9 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under register No. 45, Collector's old No. 125, old survey No. 245 and new survey, No. 1 35-74 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the vacant ground of Abdool Kadur Jitaykur, on or towards the west by the property of Suleeman Yaidina and Essack Noormahomed, on or towards the north by the race course, and on or towards the south by the public road called Belassis Road.
JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER & DINSHA.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

JUST UNPACKED.
ATKINSON'S
SOAPS.
WHITE ROSE.
STEPHANOTIS,
GERANIUM
ESS. BOUQUET,
JOCKEY CLUB,
SANDAL WOOD.
FRANGIPANNE.
Per Case of three Tablets, Rs. 4.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MEDICATED
JAPANESE
SANITARY PAPERS!
SANITARY PAPERS!!
A perfectly pure article for the Toilet & Lavatory.
ANTICEPTIC AND HYGIENIC.
This most useful Household requisite is made of the very best materials entirely free from all Pernicious Chemicals. Is almost as soft as silk, and although it is very tough will readily dissolve in water.
It is confidentially recommended
As the best article ever produced for the Particular Purpose for which it is intended.

			Rs.	a.
Japanese Sanitary Paper in Pkts. of	500	sheets.	0	8
Do. do. do.	1,000	...	0	12
Do. Rolls	each	...	0	12
Do. Roll cutters	each	...	1	0
STRAY LEAVES!				
STRAY LEAVES!				
From Japanese papers, per volume		...	0	12

COOPER, MADON AND CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO'S
SPECIAL REMEDIES.
MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.
THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re 1 and 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re, 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminish VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CORNALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Re. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—AGENTS in BOMBAY MADRAS and every MOFUSSIL TOWN and Station in India, to SELL HAMILTON'S PATENT TROUSER STRETCHERS; most liberal Commission.
Apply to
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Calcutta, Wholesale Agents for India.

B. G. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ON and from the 15th December 1886, the following revised timings will be adopted for the mixed trains.
MAIN LINE.

UP MIXED	P.M.	DOWN MIXED.	A.M.
Bhavnagar .....Dep.	12 7	Wadhwan Junction .....Dep.	5 24
Dhola Junction ..Arr.	2 25	Dhola Junction ..Arr.	10 3
Do. .....Dep.	2 42	Do. .....Dep.	10 23
Wadhwan Junction.....Arr.	7 24	Bhavnagar.....Arr.	P.M. 12 43

BRANCH LINE.

UP MIXED.	A.M.	DOWN MIXED	A.M.
Dhola Junction ..Dep.	10 45	Dhorajee.....Dep.	3 0
Dhorajee.....Arr.	P.M. 4 49	Dhola Junction ..Arr.	P.M. 1 49

By order,
W. W. TAIT
Assistant Traffic Superintendent,
In charge Traffic Department.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office Ghadeehi, Nov. 24, 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

VOIGTLANDERS LENSES.—Rapid and Wide Angle Euryscopes just unpacked. Early application requested.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PANCHGANI—TO LET, by the Month or for a Season, "Willie" and "Arthur" Cottages, furnished, at a moderate rent.—Apply to "A. L. M.," Post Office, Panchgani.

'XMAS TREE—Our New and Varied Stock of Toys, Dolls and Presents is worth a Visit. Hundred have expressed their satisfaction at our cheap prices—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WE EXPECT our Latest Designs of 'Xmas Cards by this mail. Please enquire in the Evening and you will see some rare designs.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

'XMAS PRESENT for the Next Mail—Book of Indian Views, consisting of: the Bombay Postman, Bombay Monkey-man, Colaba Church and 16 others, Rs. 2-4 each book. At STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE—A handsome pair of Iron Grey Walers, Mare and Gelding, 5 and 6 years old, over 15-2 high, quite to ride and drive, in single, double and four in hand. Price Rs. 2,500. To be seen at SCOTT & Company's, Girgaum.

BEST HUNGARIAN WINES arrived per s.s. "Pandora" Carlovitzer, 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 14; 2 doz. pints Rs. 15; Chateause Palugyagred 1 doz. quarts, Rs 16; 2 doz. pints, Rs. 17; Chateause Palugyagred white 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 16; 2 doz. pints Rs. 17; Pressburger red, 1 doz. quarts, Rs. 12—H. JANNI, 4, Bruce Lane.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and are complete in accessories. They never get out of order, and give entire satisfaction. For cash or on hire. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

FOR SALE.—One double-bodied pachton and a set of double and single harnesses, in good order. Apply to No. 163, Dadar Road.

SHOT SILKS." Now on view, a grand lot of the above Silks, well worth inspection.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street.

WANTED CONTRACTORS—For working Slate Quarries in Wankaner. For particulars, apply to the State Karbhari, Wankaner, Kattiawar.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splended condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Khoja Moholla; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcke and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. at PEARSE'S.

THE ALL SAINTS, SISTER'S SALE OF WORK and of other Useful and Ornamental Articles will be held at the Cathedral Girl's School,
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
December 2nd, 3rd and 4th, from 4 p. m, till 8-30 p. m.
The Needle Work done in the School will be sold at the same time.

A SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES on behalf of the GIRLS' SCHOOLS of the Free Church Mission will be held in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on MONDAY and TUESDAY (29th and 30th November).
Each day from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.
The favour of your attendance is requested.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinries, Exhibition Po Offices Lloyds, Board of Work &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES
THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

"NEW TO INDIA."
THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 4500 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—37, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and out of stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales		175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"		9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.		7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.
MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,
BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE.
ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.
As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.
Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Macleau's Guide to Bombay,
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"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
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Cotton Lace ... from	3	12
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Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ... per doz. pair	11	8
" " Embroidered Fronts ... "	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks ... per

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo, Maidan, 4-30 p.m.
St. Andrew's Dinner, Town Hall, 8 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar, Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, 4 to 7 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Jafuhar (barque), from Mauritius; Henzada (s), London; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 20th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 14,009 in receipts.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Empire and s.s. China entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Heinzda yesterday.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 20 from Sorabji Shaparji Bengali, Esq.

EXTRADITION.—At the requisition of the British authorities the prisoner Customa Xette, who was arrested at Goa, has been handed over to them by the Portuguese police.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.—Mr. T. A. Walsh, Principal of the Institution for Deaf Mutes, Grant Road, begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 225, the donation of his Highness the Chief of Jamkhandi towards the funds of the institution.

FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—Nemchund Hookumchund, a petty trader, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of making a false declaration of goods, at the G. I. P. Railway goods station at Wari-Bunder, for dispatch to Oomrawuttee. He was fined Rs. 10.

POLO.—The match this afternoon will be:—Scotch (*white*)—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Craigie, Capt. Hamilton and Mr. Macrae. *vs.* English (*blue and yellow*)—Mr. Barton, Mr. Gray, Mr. Pease and Capt. Phayre. Play will commence at 4-30 p.m. Seats will be provided for ladies.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Henry Baker, a European vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of failing to return to the Government Workhouse from leave granted to him on the 11th October last. The accused was arrested by the police on the 16th instant and taken back to the Workhouse. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mahomedbux Ebrahim, aged 30 years, a day-labourer employed on board the s. s. Persia. On the 30th August last, he met with an accident on board that vessel by a bale of piece goods striking him on the back and fracturing his spine. He died from its effects at the hospital yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MR. SHANAHAN, M.A.—Next week a special *Requiem* mass is to be held at the Fort Chapel, for the death of Mr. Frank Shanahan, Professor of Mathematics and Moral Philosophy at the Ahmedabad College. It will be remembered from a notice in our yesterday's issue that he died from cholera on Sunday evening; and now we hear that his sister, Mrs. P. F. Prunty, wife of Mr. Prunty of the Trignometrical Survey of India, who attended him during his illness, succumbed to the same malady yesterday evening.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Sputbah Mahadoo and Dewjee Dakoo were yesterday convicted by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee of misappropriating and converting to their own use the sum of Rs 700 in currency notes, the property of Govind Dewjee, a lithograph printer in the service of H. H. the Nizam at Goolburga, and assisting each other in the commission of the said offence. The complainant, on the 28th September last, lost a bundle containing 35 currency notes of Rs 20 each somewhere between Moogbhat and Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, and reported the matter to the police, who, upon enquiry, obtained certain information and arrested accused No 2, and a statement made by him, led to the arrest of accused No. 1 at a place called Pachara, and property consisting of currency notes, cash and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs 632, were recovered. The two accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, president, Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., H. M. S. Briton, and Captain R. Wily, master of the County of York, which was to have sat yesterday at the Fort Police Court to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Oorun at Rutnagherry on the 17th instant, was adjourned to next Monday. Mr. Cooper, in adjourning the Court, intimated that it was necessary to appoint additional assessors.

THE FREE CHURCH MISSION FANCY BAZAAR.

A FANCY BAZAAR, in aid of the girls' school of the Free Church Mission, was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The usual fancy and useful articles to be found at such sales were tastefully exhibited at the various stalls erected round the room, and to the attraction of the large assortment of wares priced cheaply and reasonably were added the irresistible enticements of the ladies who acted as saleswomen. During the three hours the Bazaar lasted it was visited pretty largely, and though it is doubtful whether a roaring business was the order of the evening, we have no doubt that a pretty penny was earned. There was no lack of energy on the part of the ladies interested in the disposal of the articles entrusted to them in finding purchasers. And those that invested their mite in the purchase of anything were satisfied with the fact that they got something in return, while they experienced the pleasure of aiding a laudable object.

The following ladies were entrusted with the different stalls: Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Manson, Mrs. D. Macdonald, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. Peters, Miss Rich, Miss Patterson, Miss Macdonald, Miss Doderet and the Misses Dunjeebhoy. We need not remind our readers that the sale is open again this evening from 4 to 7 p.m.

A NOTED CHINESE BURGLAR.

SUPERINTENDENT SWEENEY charged Abba Bapoo, a noted Chinese burglar, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, with having committed lurking house trespass, and theft of property worth Rs. 500 at Captain Roupell's bungalow on the 24th inst.

During the early part of this month the residents in Marine Lines were frequently visited during the night and robbed in the most daring manner. Lieutenant Beville's bungalow was entered early this month, and several articles stolen from there, and later on Captain Roupell was visited and several rings, among them a valuable diamond one, and an English revolver stolen. The police were put on the alert, but failed for some time to obtain any clue of the perpetrators of these burglaries. However, information was received by a detective named Rooshun Ally of the arrival of an old jail bird, a Chinaman, who had been spending fourteen years over the *cala pani*. Search was made for John Chinaman, a watch being placed on the haunts he was known to frequent, and at one of these places he was arrested, but nothing could be got from him. He averred he was following the peaceful avocation of caning and making chairs, and lived in the streets. Subsequently it was found he had a room, which was suddenly searched, and in it the detectives found the revolver belonging to Captain Roupell, in a leather case in which it had been kept when stolen. The Hindoo-Chinaman could not account for the possession of the weapon, and then admitted that he, with the help of two other Chinese, had broken into a house in Marine Lines, and had stolen some rings and the revolver. The latter, the least valuable, he had kept, his accomplices retaining the rings, worth Rs. 350. To the police he pointed out two countrymen, but they were of known respectability, and denied all knowledge of Chinaman Abba and his nefarious dealings. The detectives are still enquiring into the matter for the recovery of the rings, which they think have been made away with by the accused. Abba Bapoo has a record of 25 years' service in Her Majesty's jails. His sentences were one for 7 years, another for one year, and the last for 14 years; four years were added on his arrest after a successful escape he made from the Common Jail with four other prisoners. He was discharged only a month-and-half ago, and was in possession, when his house was searched, of a thorough burglar's rig-out, *viz.*, chisels, gimlets and other instruments of the kind. The case was adjourned for further enquiries.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

THE POONA CHEATING CASE.

AT the adjourned Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Stevens Howard, a European, was charged before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury with having at Poona, on the 13th August last, cheated Dosabhoy Jamsetjee, a watchmaker of Poona, and thereby dishonestly induced him to deliver to him a gold watch; and with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the watch. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused conducted his own case.

The Clerk of the Crown: Stevens Howard, do you plead guilty or do you claim to be tried?

Accused: I certainly plead not guilty, and claim to be tried.

The Clerk of the Crown: Do you wish to have a jury the majority of whom are not natives?

Accused: Certainly.

The accused, who was placed in the dock, requested his Lordship to allow him to sit at the table for counsel, as he had a large number of papers to refer to, and would find it difficult to conduct his case.

The permission was granted.

The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the jury:—

Mr. T. G. B. Atkinson, foreman.	Mr. Ballajee Canoba.
Mr. G. Paterson.	Mr. H. J. Walsh.
Mr. B. Thelenberg.	Mr. Ramchunder Ganesh Pradhan.
Mr. T. Pillow.	Mr. D. Smith.
Mr. St. Q. Byrne.	

The accused raised objections to the charges as insufficient and wanting in particularity.

His Lordship said the charges were framed in the manner in which they had been framed for years, and that they were perfectly good.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said the prosecutor, Dosabhoy Jamsetjee, kept a watchmaker's shop in Poona not far from the Napier Hotel. Prisoner appeared to have come to Poona on the 29th or 30th July last; and the first thing that was heard of him was when he went to the Napier Hotel to make arrangements with the proprietor for his daily meals. The next that was heard of him was on the 4th or 5th August, when he went to Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, and offered to write for his newspaper. Mr. Rustomjee said he was in the habit of paying for articles at the rate of two rupees each; and the accused agreed to that rate. Some of his articles were accepted and others rejected. On the 10th August, he asked Mr. Rustomjee for a settlement of his account for the work he had done. Mr. Rustomjee said Rs. 29 were due, including Rs. 5 which had been advanced him. Accused asked for Rs. 50 to enable him to proceed to Hyderabad, but this was refused. The same day he wrote to Mr. Rustomjee complaining of the shabby treatment he had received, and adding that unless the matter was settled so as to enable him to proceed to Hyderabad that night, he would place the case in the hands of a solicitor. He afterwards demanded Rs. 296 for the work he had done for the *Poona Observer*, a sum which Mr. Rustomjee declined to give. On the 11th August, he tendered to accused Rs. 29 through a Mr. Hobson, but the money was not paid, because accused would not give a receipt in satisfaction of all demands. On the 12th August, accused took up his quarters at the Napier Hotel, but he did not appear to have any funds, and owed Jaffer Joosub Tyeb Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 for carriage hire. On the 13th August, he went to the shop of the prosecutor in a carriage and pair along with a friend, and asked for a gold watch. One valued at Rs. 110 was produced, and prosecutor said he had no watch of a higher value. It was arranged that accused should take away the watch on trial, and if after a week he approved of it, he was to pay the value or return the article. The accused gave him his card with the following address:—"Stevens Howard, No. 5, Napier Hotel." Prosecutor did not suspect that there was any risk in the matter. At this time accused asked Fernandez, a clerk at the Napier Hotel, to accompany him to the shop of one Goolabchund Sujamull, a Marwaree, for the purpose of raising money. The Marwaree was unwilling to lend without security, and accused gave him the gold watch belonging to the prosecutor as security, for a loan of Rs. 125, for which he also passed a promissory note. Dosabhoy being anxious about the watch, asked the accused for his money. Accused said he would pay in a day or two. On the 19th August, prosecutor again asked for his money and was again put off. Dosabhoy then made a complaint before Colonel LaTouche, Cantonment Magistrate, but ultimately the complaint fell through. Dosabhoy did not know what had become of his watch; and on the 21st August, accused left the Napier Hotel without paying his bill, and leaving behind some old clothes of little or no value. He filed a suit in the Small Causes Court to recover Rs. 296 from the proprietor of the *Poona Observer*. About the same date, for the money due to the Napier Hotel, he passed a note authorizing the proprietor to recover the money from an imaginary decree which accused thought he would obtain against the proprietor of the *Poona Observer* for Rs. 296. On the evening of the 26th August, accused went to prosecutor's shop and threw in the verandah of the house a document, which proved to be a note to the clerk of the Small Causes Court authorising him to pay prosecutor for his watch Rs. 110 out of the imaginary decree against the proprietor of the *Poona Observer*. On the 31st August, prosecutor ascertained that his watch had been disposed of in the bazaar to the Marwaree named Goolabchund; and going to the latter's shop with Inspector Collett, he saw and identified the watch as his property. A second information was filed before Colonel LaTouche, which resulted in the present enquiry.

Dosabhoy Jamsetjee, a watchmaker, said he was employed in the shop of Chanda, watchmaker, Poona.

The accused asked that the witness should be made to speak in English.

The Judge: No, he says he does not understand English properly, and he may be allowed to speak in the vernacular. Sit down.

Witness went on to say that, on the 13th August last, the accused drove to his shop in a carriage and pair with one Mr. Barwell, who had been to his shop four day previously. They had a cash-box in front of them. The accused gave witness a card on which was written "S. Howard, No. 5, Napier Hotel," and asked for a valuable gold watch. Witness showed him a watch of the value of Rs. 110. On the accused asking him for a more valuable watch, witness said he had none. Witness gave him for inspection for eight days the watch now before the Court; and made an entry in his book of having lent the watch. Accused read the entry, containing a description and number and value of the watch. If the watch went all right for eight days, accused was to pay the money; if not, then to return the watch. Accused did not return to the shop. On hearing a report in the bazar that his watch had been sold, witness saw accused at the hotel on the 17th August. He said he would come and see witness in a day or two. On the 19th August witness again went to accused at the hotel and asked him for the money. Accused said he had no money, and that he had sent the watch to the gentleman for whom he had purchased it. Witness pressed for payment, whereupon accused told him to kick up no row. Witness said he must have either the watch or the money. Accused asked him if he had got a bill for the watch. Witness took out from his pocket the bill now before the Court and handed it to accused. The latter kept the bill against witness's wish. Witness afterwards went to Mr. Xavier, a vakil, and then appeared before Colonel LaTouche. A warrant was granted against the accused; and the case came on on the 22nd or 23rd August. Dosabhoy had no witnesses; and the complaint was dismissed. About 10 p. m. on the 26th August last, accused came to the shop and threw at the witness what he said was an order for the money. After accused and another person who was with him in the carriage had left, witness picked up the paper. They were two papers pinned together: one was a letter written to witness, and another to the clerk of the Small Causes Court, asking the latter to pay to witness Rs. 110 out of the amount of the decree he might obtain against Mr. Rustomjee, the proprietor of the *Poona Observer*. In consequence of information received, on the morning of the 1st September, witness went with Inspector Collett to the shop of a Marwaree at Gorpoorie Bazaar. He there saw his gold watch and two notes the accused had passed to the Marwaree. He then laid an information against accused before Colonel La Touche.

Witness was cross-examined by the accused.

Did you not ask me to make out a bill in your name instead of Chanda, to which I objected?—No; that is not true.

Where is Chanda?—He is in Court.

The Judge: There is such a person?—Yes; his proper name is Muncherjee Rustomjee Chanda.

Did you not at the commencement say here to-day that, for the last fifteen years, you had been doing business in Poona on your own account?—No; I did not say so.

The Judge: He did not say he was carrying on business on his own account.

Is Chanda then here?—Yes, he is.

Accused: Then he is the prosecutor, and not you?—Yes.

Was he in Poona at the time of the prosecution?—No, he was not. But I am the sole manager, and he sanctions whatever I do.

Did you know me before the 13th August?—No.

How many statements did you make before to-day? I don't remember.

Accused: I am afraid I must help you. (Witness was here reminded of the different statements made by him.) Did I not say I wanted a watch for somebody else?

Witness: No.

Did you not show me many watches?—No.

Did you not take out all your watches in a tray and show them to me?—No, I have no tray in the shop. I cannot say how many watches I produced and showed you. To the best of my recollection I showed you only a few.

Have you got a good memory or a bad memory?—I have got the memory I have.

Accused asked witness a number of questions with the object of showing minor discrepancies in the statement made by the latter at Poona and in this Court.

You advertised in the *Poona Observer*, "If you want an experienced watchmaker"?—Yes, I am "experienced" in my business.

You say you were employed at Hamilton and Company's?—Yes, I was in Bombay and employed here two years, during which time my wife was ill and under medical treatment in Bombay.

You say you are very experienced?—Yes, in my business.

Are you deaf?—No; I am not deaf. I can hear what you say.

Colouel La Touche was ill at the time the Court was held in his room, a small room?—It was not a small room.

You must have heard me complain that you had not brought your books?—I don't remember if you complained: if you did, it must be noted down in the record.

To "inspect" means to look at; all the inspection in the world would not show whether a watch is good or not? By inspection, as understood among merchants, I meant trial whether the watch was good or not.

I did not use the word "inspection"; did you not put it into my month?—I am not an educated man. My meaning is that you took away the watch to see if it was good. You make a false statement when you say you did not use the word "inspection."

You gave me the watch for trial for a week. Why did you come to me before the time?—I became anxious about my watch from what I heard in the bazaar.

Why should you have become anxious?—Because I heard in the bazaar that you had been in jail and had been cheating other persons.

Is it your practice to make enquiries in the bazaar about gentlemen to whom you give watches for inspection?—But in your case, I heard that you had been in jail in Madras, and had passed false cheques to Marwarees in Bombay.

You will have to prove all this?—Yes, your own witness, a Marwaree, said that you gave him a false cheque to somebody at Madras; that the cheque was sent through the Agra Bank in Bombay, and that it was dishonored.

The Judge:—All this is not evidence, although the prisoner himself brings it out.

When was the last demand made by you?—On the 19th August.

And you brought the complaint on the 20th?—Yes.

You falsely stated before Colonel La Touche that you sold the watch on the 12th?—No. By mistake I dated the bill the 12th August; and on the strength of that bill, I stated that I sold the watch on the 12th.

From what did you make out the bill?—From my book, in which the date written is the 13th, but in making out the bill, I was confused and made a mistake in mentioning the 12th.

Did you file a suit against me in the Small Cause Court on the 27th August?—Colonel LaTouche suggested a civil suit, and I took out a summons on the 27th, but it was not served.

Except showing you this card, did I make any representation to you?—No, you showed me this card for your address, and made no other representation.

Did you say before Colonel La Touche that I said I bought the watch for a young lady?—Yes, I said that.

Your case is that you never sold the watch on credit?—Yes.

Did you not say that you thought the saheb bought the watch on credit?—No, never.

Accused points to a statement in witness's information sworn before Colonel La Touche on the 4th September, in which a statement like the above occurred.

Witness: What I meant by "he thought" was what he (Howard) thought. My vakil, who wrote the information, will explain that by "he" he meant the accused.

Had you other cases before Colonel LaTouche of disputes regarding watches and jewellery?—No, I had none.

Did you not say so before Colonel LaTouche; and did not Colonel LaTouche tell you you were making a false statement?—No, it was a mistake of the Court.

Are you a habitual liar, or do you always speak the truth?

The Judge: That is an offensive question, and I cannot allow it. The witness has done nothing to warrant your putting such extremely offensive questions.

Mr. G. W. Collett, police inspector, Poona, remembered the prosecutor, Dosabhoy, coming to him about his watch. Witness went with Dosabhoy to a Marwaree's shop in the Gorpooree Bazaar. The Marwaree, Goolabchund Sugamull, produced the watch before the Court, which Dosabhoy identified as his. The Marwaree handed witness certain papers produced in Court.

Cross-examined by the accused: When I arrested you, you had a conversation with the prosecutor, Chanda. You said that you had bought the watch before Colonel La Touche; Dosabhoy denied that the next day. I did not point it out to Colonel La Touche; I don't remember doing it.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I was ordered by my superintendent, Major Babington, to make private enquires in Poona regarding Mr. Howard previously to my accompanying Dosabhoy to the Marwaree's shop on the 1st September.

Goolabchund Sugamull, a Marwaree money-lender, living in Poona, said the prisoner came to his shop on the 14th August with Mr. Fernandes, and asked for a loan of Rs. 125. Prisoner spoke in English, and Fernandez interpreted. Prisoner took out of his pocket the watch before the Court, and gave it as security for the loan, remarking that he had paid Rs. 150 for it. Witness then lent Rs. 125 to the prisoner, making an entry of the transaction in his book.

The Judge: Was any thing said about the repayment of the money?

Witness: He was to have repaid on the 1st of the following month.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick: Nothing has been repaid on account of the loan. I made no demand, because eight or ten days after the transaction, proceedings were taken against him. I once went to prisoner's bungalow, and asked for my money. He said he would pay but that he had no money then.

The note of the loan made by witness showed that the interest agreed upon was Rs. 5 per cent. per month.

John Fernandez, a clerk in the Napier Hotel, Poona, remembered accompanying the prisoner to the shop of the last witness. The accused wanted to borrow on personal security, which the Marwaree declined to accept; and there were two disappointments. On the third occasion, the 14th August, accused pledged the gold watch now before the Court, and was eventually paid Rs. 119, Rs. 6 being deducted for interest for those few days. Accused then paid the hotel charges up to the 14th August.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: When you first called upon me, you told me that you had been swindled by Rustomjee Dadabhoy, and that you had been asked to consent to such absurd terms as writing for him at Rs. 2 a column.

You were yourself paid considerably more for your contributions to other papers?—Yes.

The Judge: What he was paid by other papers is not material.

Were you paid at Rs. 2 per column by the *Poona Observer*?—I wrote more as a friend than for remuneration, but I never accepted such a low rate as Rs. 2 per column.

Do you compare yourself as a writer and journalist to myself?—No, I have a very modest opinion of myself. (A laugh.)

What do you say as regards my writings?—I consider you to be a far superior writer to myself.

Did not the Marwaree call upon me?—Yes, he called, but was not admitted by the hotel servants.

The next day he did not come, and I asked you to accompany me?—Yes. He distinctly refused to lend, except on Surgeon-Major Ogilvie's security, or that of some other substantial person.

Surgeon-Major Ogilvie lives next door to his shop?—Yes.

And it was the same Marwaree who negotiated the transaction?—Yes.

He said there was another Marwaree of similar appearance in the shop?—I am sure it was the same Marwaree, who came here as a witness.

You are aware of the deductions these Marwarees make?—Yes, they most usually do.

Have you had to submit to similar exactions?—Yes, in some instances. You have to settle your own terms. It is sometimes a case of "diamond cut diamond."

Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Poona Observer* first saw the prisoner in his office on the 3rd or 4th August. He asked witness to allow him to contribute leading articles for the *Observer* during the absence of the regular editor, Dr. Montgomery. The rate agreed upon was Rs. 2 for a small article under a column.

The Judge: Is that your usual price?—(A laugh.)

Witness: I generally pay at that rate. I have some contributors at that rate. If the article exceeds one column in length, I pay four rupees. Prisoner agreed to write at that rate for nine or ten days. He contributed a report on the Soldiers' Exhibition, which was paid for at the same rate. On the 10th August, prisoner asked me to make up his account. I said Rs. 34 in all were due, and that included Rs. 5 I had advanced him. He said the account was correct, but he asked me to pay him Rs. 50, saying he would remit the excess of Rs. 21 from Hyderabad. He said he was going to start a paper there, and he had got recommendations to the Nizam from several persons. He said his circumstances were very bad, and asked me to assist him with money. I declined to pay him anything beyond Rs. 34. He would not take any thing and left my house. The same day I received a letter from him demanding Rs. 296 for work alleged to be done by him.

Was that the first demand for Rs. 296 he had made?—Yes.

The Judge: You rejected some of his contributions?

Witness: Yes, two articles were rejected.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Which was rejected?

Witness: One was against Mr. Grant Duff, which I rejected. (A laugh.) I did not reply to the prisoner's letter of demand. I afterwards sent Rs. 29 to the prisoner with my reporter, Mr. Hobson. The money was returned, as the prisoner refused to add to the receipt the words "in full of all demands."

The Court here adjourned until to-day (Tuesday).

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A PARTNERSHIP TRANSACTION.

NATHOOBHAI SHAMLAL *vs.* CASSIDAS BAJARAM.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in the above suit. He said:—The plaintiff in this case is a wealthy merchant of long standing in Yeola. In conjunction with one Valubdas Manchund, and under that name, he has carried on a business for many years in Bombay in piece-goods and yarn and commission. Neither partner lived in Bombay, and their trade was conducted by means of a moonim or manager. In 1870, Purvidas Hemchand, the father of the two first defendants, became the moonim of the firm and held the post till his death in June, 1884. The terms of the engagement are given in exhibit A, and remained unchanged till his death. The important condition in this case was that he bound himself not to carry on any business on his personal account. His pay was Rs. 501 a year and allowances, which came to about another Rs. 500. In December, a separate yarn business was started at the firm's shop in Bombay under the name of this moonim, and during its existence of four years, large profits were made which were apparently all advanced to a piece-goods shop. Those profits are the subject of dispute in the present action. The plaintiff claims them as his own, or, at any rate, as belonging to the firm of Valubdas Manchund. The two sons claim them as made in a business started, and carried on exclusively by their father and only closed at his death. The plaintiff supports his claim by the following facts:—In 1879, he says, the moonim, Purvidas, came to Yeola and proposed to start a business in yarn to be bought from the Bombay mills and consigned to Madras, Calcutta and other places. The plaintiff says he accepted the proposal and sanctioned the new business. The capital was to be taken from his, the plaintiff's, margin account in the firm of Valubdas Manchund. The new business was at first to be carried on in the moonim's name. This evidence of the plaintiff was corroborated by witnesses from Yeola and not contradicted by any witnesses on the other side. This new yarn business was started, and turned out very successfully. The capital was provided by the plaintiff Rs. 92,000, and large sums were also advanced by the firm of Valubdas Manchand. See the account Purvidas Hemchand in the firm's books and the firm's account in the new books. An item of Rs. 31,000 in the account of Purvidas Hemchand at first sight seems to show that he advanced moneys also. But on examination of the cash book items which make it up shows that most of it was furnished by hoondies sent in payment of goods supplied by this new yarn business. The origin of one or two of the items, is obscure, but there is no positive evidence that they came from the private resources of the moonim. The plaintiff said the moonim had no private means. The defence only proved at the most that he possessed some 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. Balance sheets of a somewhat informal character and irregular, both in the periods they cover and in their times of delivery, were furnished to the plaintiff. It was suggested that they were never given him at all, but were mere memoranda stolen out of a box belonging to the moonim in the shop. No proof of this fraud was given. The new business was carried on in the old firm's shop, and although separate books were opened, together, they were kept on a cupboard with the old firm's books. It was stated that they were kept in a separate box, but the first defendant admitted they were kept in the cupboard. Letters from the moonim to the plaintiff—notably those of the 12th January, 21st February, and 15th October 1880, and 30th January 1884, were produced which alone almost put out of court his sons' claim to own this separate business. No letters of the plaintiff to the moonim were produced. In December, 1883, plaintiff says, he closed the business. It does not appear why he did so as the trade was a profitable one, but there is no satisfactory evidence given that *new* business of importance was done after that, although there were necessarily transactions for some months longer. Indeed, Purvidas himself in his letter of the 30th January, 1884, says that no new business is being carried on. The reason given by the plaintiff is that, on coming to Bombay, he found the accounts all open and incomplete, and he ordered Purvidas to make them up and close the business. Purvidas asked for 2 months' time, and on the 30th January, 1884, says they "will be ready for the Setjee," but the accounts were not closed before Purvidas' death which occurred some months afterwards. The plaintiffs further evidence is of inter views with the 1st defendant Keshalal, Purvidas's son, in the nature of admissions. These interviews were denied by Keshalal and corroborated by witnesses produced by the plaintiff. Then there are the important facts of the case that the moonim was bound by his contract of service not to trade on his own account that he did not directly appropriate the profits, that his personal account—though in itself irregular was trivial in amount —and that there is no trace of his having ever laid claim to the whole business—and that both his relations with the plaintiff and his pecuniary means render it highly improbable that the firms of which he was the servant allowed him to use lakhs of their money to start and carry on a separate business. The defendants' case on the other side is that the plaintiff and his witnesses perjured themselves in their account of interviews. That as a matter of fact Purvidas started this business on his own account —that he borrowed the capital from the firm of which he was moonim, adding a little of his own—that he started a piece-goods shop in order to utilize in trade the profits of his yarn. The letters the defendants say are capable of this construction and the books support it. They cite the following facts in support. Purvidas received no separate salary for this extra business and the business was in his name. The plaintiff had no regular accounts given him and exercised no real control. There was no division of profits, and no account of the piece-goods business furnished. Interest was paid on the money taken from the firm of Valubdas Manchund. A letter also was put in, written by Purvidas to the Calcutta moonim, but I do not think it is good evidence against the plaintiff. At the most it consists of a claim made by one servant to another to a share in the business they both served. It was attempted to be shown that Purvidas brought in capital. Except two years of his salary I am not satisfied that he did contribute any. On the whole, although the case has some obscure features, I think the main broad facts negative completely the defendants' case and prove sufficiently that set up by the plaintiff. A reperusal of by all the evidence and an examination of the exhibits under the light thrown upon by the able adresses of counsel has so strengthened this opinion that I have avoided detail in my judgment. Those broad facts are as follows:—In the place of business of an old established firm a new business is started in the name of the manager of the old firm, and the manager, who is under contract to do no business of his own, carries on the new trade. The clerks of the old firm keep the new books, the new and old books are stored in the same cupboard, practically the whole of a very large capital required by the new firm is supplied in the beginning and all through by the old firm. The head of the old business now claims to be the owner of the new. I think that quite apart from the details of the evidence the above facts establish a violent presumption in his favour. That presumption has not been rebutted by the evidence of the defendants, and I could only decide in their favour by inferring fraud from a set of facts that do not at all justify the inference. I think, therefore, the plaintiff is in the right. Even if I could entertain the question whether the two were not jointly interested in this business, I do not think a case is made out sufficient to support the hypothesis. There must therefore be a decree for an account, and the plaintiff is entitled to his costs of suit against the first two defendants in the first instance, and, in the second instance, against the estate. The defendant Valubdas is admitted to be entitled to a six-annas share. But he was not made aware of that admission in the correspondence. He would, no doubt, have joined in the suit on those terms. He was only told, he had no claim to the yarn business, and must be a party-defendant. He must have his costs from the plaintiff. As regards the eleven books of this firm, they belong to the owner of the business. They must, of course, be handed to the Commissioner.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·915
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	70
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind.*	ESE. NE. NW. NNW. ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	216

*From midnight to midnight

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.

THE spot in match at the Westminster Aquarium between W. J. Peall and G. Collins, the latter receiving 5,000 in 15,000, was continued on November 5. The feature of the play was the compilation of a break of 2,002 (unfinished) by Peall, which beats the previous record. In the afternoon, the game commenced with the totals—Collins, 9,823; Peall, 7,502. The latter added to his overnight break until it amounted to 443 (144 spots). Collins soon afterwards put on 271 and 51, and then Peall, having made 217 and 112, he began a break at 8,042, and, getting on the spot at 8,055, he compiled 232 spots, the adjournment taking place, with the totals—Peall, 8,751; Collins, 10,174—Peall's unfinished contribution amounting to 799. In the evening Peall remained in possession of the table until the totals for the day's play were obtained, his full break then amounting to 2,022 (338 and 361 spots), and the scores standing—Peall (in play) 10,044; Collins, 10,174, Peall continued his wonderful break this afternoon, and increased it to 2,413, thus beating the previous best on record (1,989, made by himself) by 424 points. After the conclusion of the break, Peall was presented with the extra of 50*l.* by Mr. Wright. The game was then continued, and at the interval the score stood:—Peall, 10,700; Collins, 10,361, the former being in play, having scored 230.

BENGAL.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Doorga Churn Dass *alias* Doorga Mozumdar, a *dalal* of the Presidency Small Cause Court, was on Friday charged at the Police Court by Superintendent Johnson and Inspector Millard, of the Detective Force, with perjury, aiding and abetting forgery, and the fabrication of a false document, to wit a *khat*, for money had. Application was also made for a warrant against Umbica Churn Datt (*dalal*—absconded—No. 1 in this case) for forgery and fabrication of a false document. (Accused No. 2. has also been arrested, but is very ill in hospital.) The facts of this case, as stated by Mr. Hume, are these:—A certain well-to-do native of Moorshedabad became enamoured of one Hurri Dassee, the daughter of one Tincowrie Bewah, but received no encouragement. Subsequently, the two women being in Calcutta, a suit was filed in the Small Cause Court by the first accused, Umbica Dutt, on a hand-note for Rs. 400, purporting to bear the signature of the woman Tincowrie. A summons was issued, and the prisoner in Court (accused No. 3) accompanied the bailiff and pointed out a woman in Rutton Sircar's Lane as the defendant Tincowrie, on whom it was duly served. On the case being called up in June last, it was postponed to August, and then disposed of *ex parte* on default of the defendant appearing—the prisoner having sworn to the service of the summons. The *real* Tincowrie Dassee was arrested and sent to jail for eighteen days. At this time the daughter was removed to the house of the well-to-do gentleman at Moorshedabad (who has since abandoned her). On Tincowrie Bewah being released from jail, she applied for and obtained a new trial of her case, and, as the plaintiff did not respond to notice "to show cause," the order on the case was set aside. The bailiff in this instant informed the Court that the Tincowrie Bewah in Court was not the person on whom he had served the summons, and he identified another female, named Romoni, as the one on whom he had served the process, and who had been pointed out to him as the defendant Tincowrie Bewah by Doorga Churn Dass, the prisoner. On this Mr. Ackworth, the presiding Judge, directed information to be given to the police, and the prisoner at the bar, No. 3, was arrested, as also No. 2, Girish Chunder Dey (said to be a pleader's clerk), who is at present very ill in hospital, under police surveillance. Accused No. 1, absconding, was still at large. Mr. Hume produced a sanction to prosecute, and called Baboo Bidhoo Bhoosun Mookerjee, the record-keeper of the Small Cause Court, to verify the records of the suit which gave rise to the present prosecution, which were then put in along with the *khut*, the exhibit in the case. The Bailiff, thereafter called, deposed to the "service," and identified the accused in Court as the person who accompanied him to Rutton Sircar's Lane, and indicated the witness, Romoni, as the defendant Tincowrie Bewah. Mr. Hume here asked for an adjournment. Mr. Manual opposed, and hoped the Court would release the accused on bail. The Court refused bail. A warrant was ordered to issue for the arrest of the first accused.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' MEDICAL SCHOOL, TANJORE.—In the Tanjore Local Fund Report for 1885-86 we read:—"This is the third year since the opening of the school. It is managed by the District Surgeon as Superintendent and a staff of teachers, consisting of the Assistant Surgeon, a Civil Apothecary, and an hospital assistant of the second grade. Its strength, on the 31st March, 1886, was 28, against 19 on the corresponding date of the previous year, 1884-85, and is divided into three classes, the highest class containing eight pupils, while the rest of the pupils were divided equally between the other two classes. Of the eight students in the highest class, the District Surgeon sent up five, who had acquitted themselves to his satisfaction, to be examined for the grade of hospital assistants, and the remaining three have been ordered to continue another year in the highest class at the District Surgeon's suggestion. The students of the junior classes, except two who have been dismissed, are favourably reported on. One of the Tanjore students, Govindasawmy, carried off the Government gold medal at the examination in Madras."

WOMEN AS ARCHITECTS.

MR. C. HARRISSON TWONSEND writes as follows:—It has of late been largely agreed that there are many fields of work, hitherto complacently occupied by men only, which there is every reason to suppose could be as worthily filled by women. In making fresh suggestions in this sense, I would say that my remarks have more direct reference to the girl and the young woman of the middle class than to those of the artisan class. What really valid objection is there asking her to become a "draughtswoman," and in due course an architect. Surely an occupation such as the preparation of architectural drawings, requiring neatness and delicacy of touch, attention to detail, patience, and care, is one which would seem at first blush more likely to find its proficients among women than men. Let us, then, look into the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

THE Commercial telegrams from Home to-day are absolutely without change beyond what we have already noticed in our columns this morning, and business here remains quiet throughout, no one branch being more active than another.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Dec.	Rs.	21,09,729
Do. do. Branches.....	Dec.	,,	40,234
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	24,15,297
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	2,35,035
Loans	Dec.	,,	3,05,461
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	9,19,366
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	3,08,036
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	3,33,909

Although the increase in the Cash Balance as thus shown is comparatively insignificant, the actual decrease in the trade demand is really about 18 lakhs, the difference having mainly been made up by a depletion of the Government Balances. It may be that the Bank of Bombay may still decline to make any reduction in their official rate of discount at Wednesday's Board meeting, but the outside market is nearer 2 than 3 per cent. at the moment, let alone 4.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened weak with very few private bills offering, and more willingness on the part of remitters to buy Bank Bills than with the Banks to sell them. Small amounts of demand were bought in the morning at 1s. 5 23-32d. ready and 1s. 5 21-32d. forward with Telegraphic for delivery early in next year at 1s. 5 5-8d, but towards the close the best rate named for anything beyond January Telegraphic was 1s. 5 9-16d. Private bills on the other hand were decidedly wanted, and 3 months' Credits for delivery would have been negotiable at 1s. 5 13-16d. From Calcutta advices at first were steady in tone, but later, while quoting Telegraphic for February-March at 1s. 5 11-16d. messages generally added nominal. Ready rates here are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 5 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1'89	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet for Fours at Rs. 97½, at which, however, a fairly good business has been done. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs 101½ ready, Rs 101½ for future delivery.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills have receded Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 to-day, quieter advices respecting Yarns from China having checked the improvement apparent during the latter half of last week. Press shares are mostly unchanged, but Bombay are Rs. 2½ dearer, mofussils Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay Ice Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 115, Bombay-Burma Trading, Second Issue, are back from Rs. 670 to 662½.

COTTON has been exceedingly quiet to-day, and few transactions worthy of notice are reported. Bengals continue to be offered rather more freely for ready, but other quotations cannot be said to have really altered. The Chamber of Commerce reports continue very reassuring, and in face of them it is difficult to place much reliance on the rumours circulated amongst native dealers. Current rates to-day are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready.....	144	150	162
Omras ,, ...	169		
Khangaum.....	180	Ready	
Stapled Omras.....	177	January	
	175	March	
Julgaum	173		
Broach	205		
Dholleras	177	183	191 April

WHEAT is as dull as Cotton in the matter of the extent of business doing, but rates are rather firmly held by dealers, who have had so many turns in their favour from one cause and another during the past season that they feel a considerable amount of confidence respecting the future. Prices are :—

Fine Pessy .....Rs.	4-6-0 per cwt.
No. 1 do. ..... ,,	4-5-0 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi..... ,,	4-1-6 ,,
Red Ahmedabad ..... ,,	4-1-6 ,,

SEEDS are quiet all round. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6-5, Gazerat Rapessed at Rs. 5-15 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

Cotton.....	4,874 bales.
Wheat	47,266 cwts.
Linseed	4,937 ,,
Rapeseed	7,470 ,,
Gingelly seed	13,933 ,,

FREIGHTS maintain the tendency towards firmness previously noticed, and we hear of a considerable speculative business having been done to-day for February loading at £ 1-1-3 per ton for U. K. or Continent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£146½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	970xd.
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
ditary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	445xd.
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	—	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	402½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1200xd.
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	165 / 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ltd.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	120
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c.	
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c.	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	115
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,650
Do. 2nd Issue	2,000	62	375	45	662½
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct.	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	12
Dyderabad Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	—	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	79
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	18½
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	—	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	322
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Mill Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	297½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	—	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	—	7½xd
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	—	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	102
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 pc	192½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,303	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	671	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	—	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	880
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New Issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	621
City of Bombay Shares	565	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	905
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	—	5
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	903
Hinguneghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	100	500	Rs. 25	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 75	1,360
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	945
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	—	135
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	840
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	893
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern India	1,000	600	600	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Laximdas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	785

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th November, as compared with the statement of the 20th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 20. Rs.	Nov. 27. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	57,81,480	36,71,751
do. do. at Branches.....	10,75,043	10,34,809
Other ,, ...	2,38,89,795	2,51,05,092
Post Bills	24,111	23,200
Cash Credits undrawn.....	12,96,130	12,51,253
	4,33,66,559	4,35,86,155
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	44,79,072	47,15,110
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	29,96,737	30,07,250
Loans, on Security of do.....	40,70,683	37,65,224
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	2,768	2,913
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,73,56,238	1,82,75,604
Stamps.....	33,152	33,112
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,77,588 mt. applied in reduction..4,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	.....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondence.....	3,41,736	5,33,700
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,32,53,535	1,29,50,626
	4,33,66,559	4,35,86,155

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Jafuhar, 476 tons, Captain J. Terkelsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (Oct. 23) with 14 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 137 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London (Oct 20) with a general cargo, and Mr. G. M. Macpherson, as first-class and 14 native deck passengers. These latter took their passage out for Bombay from Karachi.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, obtained her port clearance last evening for Kathiawar coast and Karachi. She sails after the arrival of the English mail, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. Brackle, for Karachi ; Mr. J. Isaacson for Bushire; and 2 European lads and 62 deck passengers for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

29TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria.....	2205	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
,, Accomac ..	1629	G. W. Windsor.	B	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Verona	1862	R. F. Brescoe ..	C	P. & O. Co.
,, China	1394	Fletcher.....	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair..	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Arago	1061	H. Sutherland...	H J	W. &A.Graham & Co.
,, Inchulwa ..	1453	G. Howe	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Empire	1375	F. Davis	L	The Captain.
,, Merton Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Manilla	2585	A. Cruciani ..	N	F. Bozzoni.
,, Inchmaree .	1287	F. Major.....	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Cy. of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greeve ..	P	Sir C. Forbes.
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
29	Jafuhar	Terkelson ...	Mauritius, Oct. 23.
	Hanzada (s)	Avern	London, Oct. 20.
	Bhownagar (s)....	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

This steamer Pemba, W. R. Rothwell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

The steamer Bhownagar began to load yesterday for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 25 Khedive (s) .....Loggin.....London, Oct. 31.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 25.—Ship Deverton.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street, (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress steadily. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot neglect than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and RAREST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,

No. 23 RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency ; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.

(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.

May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF

THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO ROOF, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY, accompanied by the Military and Private Secretaries, Surgeon Major L. A. IRVING, and Captains A. PHAYRE and L. HERBERT, Aides-de-Camp, will leave Bombay for Kathiawar at 8-35 p.m., Madras Time on THURSDAY, 2nd December 1886. Telegrams, letters, &c., for delivery to members of the party WHILE ON TOUR may be addressed "His Excellency the Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post-town. Parcels, packets, &c., of which the immediate delivery is not necessary, should be addressed "Private Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay."

J. MONTEATH,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 25th November, 1886.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to the EVENING PARTY at SANS SOUCI, Byculla, on the 1st December, are requested to drive by the Parel and Victoria Roads and leave by Love Lane.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Nov. 29, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—November 24, at Lucknow, the wife of W Ferguson, Army School Master, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.

HEBBERT—November 23, at "Courteen Hall," Simla, the wife of F B Hebbert, Esq, of a daughter.

HICKEY—November 22, at Perayvah, Chumparun, the wife of Robert S Hickey, of a son (prematurely).

JOHNSTON—November 21, at Rawalpindi, the wife of W Johnston, of a daughter.

KENNEDY—November 21, at Rungamutee Factory, Doears, the North Sylhet Tea Company, Ld, the wife of J Kennedy, of a son.

SMITH—November 23, at Jhelum, the wife of Mr E J Smith, Post Master, of a daughter.

THOMSON—November 10, at Mooltan, the wife of Major T G Thomson, 25th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORLEY—MUMFORD—November 21, at St Peter's, Fort William, by the Rev T L Warneford, George Henry Morley, Chief Engineer, Marine Service, to Esther Amelia Mumford, third daughter of Mr E A Mumford.

POLDEN—ANGELO—November 23, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev F Armstrong, Surgeon R J Polden, M B, Indian Medical Service, Resident Surgeon, Medical College and Eden Hospitals, Calcutta, to Lilian Evelyn Angelo, youngest daughter of Major J Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps, (retired.)

STUDD LUKIS—November 22, at Jhansi, by the Rev B Hammond, Chaplain, Henry Malden Studd, son of the late Edward Studd, Esq, formerly of Tirhoot, to Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late W H Lukis, Esq., of Southampton.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—November 19, at Peshawar, James Allen, late Sergeant, 3rd Regiment, "The Buffs," and dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Allen, Schoolmistress, 2nd Battalion, 93th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Wiltshire Regiment, aged 52.

HUNTER—November 18, at Amlackie, Nowgong, Assam, John King Hunter, aged 37 years.

HICKEY—November 22, at Perayvah, Chumparun, Julia, the beloved wife of Robert S Hickey.

THOMSON—November 14, at Mooltan, Louisa Jessie, the beloved wife of Major T G Thomson, 25th Punjab Infantry, and eldest daughter of General F Allen, late 18th B I, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

MR. H. S. KING may not find it easy to enlist the interest of the House of Commons in the pension grievances of the members of the Uncovenanted Service in India ; but he will be able, at all events, to tell Parliament that a strong belief widely prevails in this country that they are not being treated quite fairly. The times, it is true, are not favourable for agitating such a question as this. If it is essentially a question of contract between the Government and its servants ; it is ultimately one of finance, and these are not the days when even a Government which wishes to deal fairly by its servants will lightly sacrifice the difference between pension and furlough allowances paid in rupees, and the same allowances paid in sterling. They have been more than once of late advised to place their whole pension system, for Covenanted and Uncovenanted alike, upon a rupee basis, a suggestion which of course is made in full recognition of the sanctity of existing obligations, but which nevertheless indicates one of the tendencies against which Mr. King and those who are working with him will have to fight. It is fair to him and to them, however, to insist that this matter shall be discussed strictly upon its merits. There will be a time and a place for considering whether, as part of our general financial policy, the inconveniences arising through fluctuations in the rate of exchange shall be mitigated by paying the pensions and furlough allowances of future Civilians and Uncovenanted servants in rupees. But the present claims should be discussed without regard to these general considerations. They are matters of obligation and not of expediency, of contract and not of choice, and they are no more to be decided by any reference to the financial necessities of the Government than the obligations of a private employer are to be fulfilled or violated accordingly as he thinks he can afford or cannot afford to meet them. The uncovenanted officials are confronted with an obstacle at starting which appears to be of a most serious kind, though it has not abated Mr. Seymour King's enthusiasm in their behalf. The counsel to whom their claim was referred, who has the reputation of being the soundest equity lawyer at the English bar, has pronounced against it, finding, we suppose, in the terms of the Resolution regulating the matter, a warrant for the Government to determine for themselves whether the pensions of the Uncovenanted shall be paid in rupees or in sovereigns. The crucial clause of the Resolution is "that half-pay pensions shall not exceed £500 a year, whatever the amount of salary, or £400 a year when the salary does not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum ; that one-third pay pensions shall not exceed £300 a year, whatever the amount of salary, or £200 a year if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum." It will be noticed that the salaries are here spoken of in terms of rupees, while the pensions are spoken of in terms of sovereigns, and this is the case throughout the resolution. Sir Horace Davey's opinion on the case submitted to him will not reach this country until next week, and it would therefore be superfluous to speculate upon the interpretation which he has put upon the resolution of 1870. The people most interested will doubtless, in spite of the great equity lawyer's finding, draw the same inference from the resolution as before, and will share in the confidence which Mr. Seymour King has shown in determining to carry on the struggle, even with adverse counsel's opinion in his hand.

Of the strength of the conviction which prevails in the Uncovenanted Service that an injustice is being done them there can be no doubt, and the appeal which is about to be made to public opinion and to Parliament certainly denotes confidence in the reality of their grievance. The whole case includes many counts. The improvement of the leave rules is asked for, so that the uncovenanted and the covenanted services may be put more nearly upon an equality in this respect than they are at present. It is asked that the full period of thirty years' service which is required in order to qualify for pension be reduced, and that furlough or leave on medical certificate be allowed to count as service towards pension. Then again there is the rigid rule that service before the age of twenty-two be allowed to count as service towards pension. But the single purpose which Mr. Seymour King has set before himself is to induce the Government to concede that henceforth all pay and pension payable in England be at the rate of two shillings per rupee, and this, not as a favour, but as a strict performance of contract. It might be difficult to set up an equally strong claim in the case of officials of every category—of those who joined under the old rules of 1855, of those who joined after 1863, when new rules came into force, or of those who joined after 1870, when the much disputed resolution which we have quoted above was introduced. But it is indisputable that officials who came in under the rules of 1855 drew their leave allowance and their pensions in sterling, at the rate of two shillings to the rupee. Much is made of the fact that at that time the rupee was frequently worth more than two shillings, and that the Government, and not their servants, took the advantage of the rate of exchange. In 1863 a set of rules was introduced in which for the first time the value of retiring pensions was named in rupees. It will be interesting to cite one case out of many hundreds that might be instanced arising out of the rules of 1863. The official in question came out in the succeeding year, under an agreement with the Secretary of State, on a salary payable in India in rupees. His furlough allowance and pension were to be regulated by the rules of the Public Works Department, though he was not an officer in that Department, and it was expressly provided in his agreement that in all payments the pound sterling was to be considered equivalent to and calculated upon the rate of ten rupees. And so he found it on the two occasions on which he went home on furlough. On each occasion he drew his furlough allowance at the rate of a pound to ten rupees. But so he will not find it when he retires, unless he is more fortunate than his fellows who have had to take their pension at the rate of the day. Of course he is no worse off than most of us who have to turn our rupees into sovereigns, on the best terms we can get. But he did not consciously elect to take his chance, as the non-official Englishman has to do. If there was a covenant, express or implied, that his pension should be paid in sovereigns, it is poor comfort to him to be told that he is no worse off than his neighbour the merchant or the lawyer who has to remit his savings in rupees at the rate of the day. And the man who has twice drawn furlough allowance at the rate of a pound for every ten rupees may be excused if he declines to be happy on a pension paid at a pound for every thirteen or fourteen.

There is more than enough in the complaints which have been raised on all sides to warrant the Government in making a candid statement of their side of the case. It will not do for the India Office, whether it has a good defence or not, to be charged by a considerable and useful body of the servants of the State with arbitrarily interpreting its contracts to the detriment of others who have been parties to them. That it is open to the charge is only too evident from a clause in the Pension Code, in which the Government reserve to themselves the right to change the rules in the Code from time to time at their discretion, and to interpret their meaning, besides leaving an officer's claim to pension to be governed by the rules in force at the time he resigns the Government service. Unless the Government repudiate the element of contract in their connection with their uncovenanted servants this is scarcely an equitable rule. The expectation on which people are induced to take Government service are expectations based on the rules in force at the time of their entrance, and we must not wonder if something is said about breach of faith whenever new conditions to which their assent is never asked, and the ambiguities of which are to be freely interpreted by Government, are imposed upon them. The Secretary of State cannot be indifferent to imputations of that kind, and Mr. Seymour King's proposed Parliamentary action will give him an opportunity of meeting them. The unlimited power which the Secretary of State claims of changing the rules in the Pension Code potentially embraces a much larger interference with the interests of the servants of the Crown than deducting threepence from every shilling that is paid them in pension. If the Government can, by a stroke of the pen, convert sterling into rupee pensions, it requires nothing beyond another stroke of the pen to declare that there shall be no pensions at all. There are reformers who could make out a good case for even so large a change as that, provided only that it were limited to future appointments. But where there has been anything like a plain undertaking to pay a pension in one currency, it is against equity and good conscience to determine that it shall be paid in one of diminishing value. This is repudiation, and not in a very mild form either, seeing how short a step it would be from it to an absolute withdrawal of the pension.

IT is rather a curious coincidence that, at a time when a substance which automatically stops leakage has been discovered, the experiments with the Whitehead torpedoes at Portsmouth should have brought to light the inefficiency of what are called leakage mats. An account of the new substance, which is called cellulose, appears in a foreign semi-scientific journal. As its names implies, it is a reticulated cellulose substance, capable of imbibition and swelling in consequence ; but the most important feature in it is that the imbibition does not spread far, as in a sponge, but the swelling is so great and instantaneous that leaks have almost at once been "choked" up (*bloqué*). Probably it is this pressure between the inside and outside skins of the ship that prevents the imbibition which occurs so rapidly and to such an enormous extent at the place where they and it are torn through by the torpedo

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. O'Brien has also been summoned to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, to answer a charge of delivering intimidatory speeches.

In spite of the precaution taken by the police, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have managed to address several Nationalist meetings in the vicinity of Sligo. The speeches made were of a defiant nature.

THE NEW DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

The list of Companions appointed to the new Distinguished Service Order includes numerous names of those who took part in the battle of Giniss.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

ROME, Nov 28.

Count Robilant, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Italian Chamber, said Italy concurs in the peaceful aims of Germany and Austria, and her relations with those two countries were cordial and trustful. It was her desire to maintain, and if events should require it, to strengthen the traditional friendship with England. Italy, he said, labours to prevent a European war, but anyhow her attitude is one of vigilance. He greatly eulogised Prince Alexander and the conduct of the Bulgarians during the crisis.

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

The following are the principal items in the Official Summary :—Opposition is expected towards the Ruby Mines expedition. Some Europeans are sent to strengthen the force, which now number eleven hundred men, with four guns on mules. The Mandalay embankment repairs have commenced, but still there is much demand for relief work. Supplies of rice are arriving from Rangoon. A column has returned from Thongze without encountering any opposition. The country is much devastated by the anarchy which has prevailed there for three years. The column operating from Paghan has recovered one thousand head of cattle from Meiktila. Captain Rose dispersed the dacoits, and the thoogyees, formerly reported to have been murdered, are alive, and took part in this affair. In Ningyan three railway survey parties are now at work, and two miles of rails are laid beyond Tounghoo. General Uhesney arrived here to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 28.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Merka, which left Bombay on the 18th instant, arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	3 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	46½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teneriffe, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teneriffe, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.—Owing to the pressure of State traffic, until further notice private telegrams of all classes and deferred Press messages to all stations in Upper Burma, above Allonghyo, must be forwarded by wire, as far as Prome, whence they will be posted to destination.

Similarly private telegrams of all classes and deferred Press telegrams from Burma will be posted to Prome for transmission.

Other Press telegrams will be accepted as hitherto.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 28.

10 p.m.	78·3

MONDAY, Nov. 29.

6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	85·4
6 p.m.	84·2

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Stevens Howard was charged before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury with having, at Poona, on the 13th August last, cheated Dosabhoy Jamsetjee, a watchmaker, and dishonestly induced him to deliver to him a gold watch, and with criminal breach of trust in respect of the watch. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner conducted his own case, taking up considerable time in the cross-examination of the witnesses. He first raised an objection to the charges on the ground that they were insufficient for want of particularity, but his Lordship held that the charges were perfectly good, and had been drawn up in the manner in which they had been prepared for many years. On the 13th August last, prisoner went to the prosecutor's shop and took away a gold watch, of the value of Rs. 110, for inspection for eight days, at the end of which, if it went all right, he was to pay the money. On the following day, however, he went to a Marwaree's shop in the Gorpoorie Bazaar, and raised Rs. 125 on the security of the watch. The case for the prosecution had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

A GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY, consisting of Lady Reay, Lady Rosebery, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montagu, attended by Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, visited the Bombay High Court yesterday, and sat for some time on the bench in the Sessions Court, where Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury were trying the case of cheating against Stevens Howard.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, Captain Morland, the chairman, brought forward a proposition to the effect that a committee be appointed to consider and report what measures might be taken for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in a manner befitting the loyalty and importance of this city. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy having seconded the proposition, a committee, representative of all classes of the community, was unanimously appointed.

AT the invitation of the Bombay Presidency Association, Lord Rosebery met some 50 or 60 native gentlemen at the rooms of the Association yesterday evening. There was a sprinkling of Europeans also, among whom were the Hon. Forbes Adam, and Messrs. Wordsworth, Kittredge, Leith, and T. J. Bennett. Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, the president, was also present. Several interesting Indian questions were discussed, especially those referring to representation by election in Legislative Councils and to increased employment of natives in the higher offices in the administration. The meeting lasted for over an hour and-a-half. Lord Rosebery was afterwards shown over the rooms of the Ripon Club.

WE are requested by the Lady Superior and the nuns of Jesus and Mary to express their thanks to the many friends who assisted at the recent entertainment at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in aid of the Byculla Widows' Home.

"P. W. D." writes to us in answer to the criticism upon the Public Works Department which appeared in our columns six weeks ago over the signature of "R. H." and under the heading of "Bombay Reforms." The letter is too personal to print in full, but in the course of it he says : — "R. H.'s" grand scheme for reducing the P. W. establishment by making half-a-dozen different centres of work each year, and spending all the money there, is directly opposed to his subsequent proposal of establishing one contractor for each such centre for *three* years ; during two of which apparently he would have nothing to do. Do not contractors expect a substantial return for their labour ; and have they not to keep up an establishment ? The only result would be that the rates for work would be raised to include what is now charged separately. This can easily be seen by comparing the rates at which a contractor undertakes a really large work such as a Dock, &c., with the P. W. D. rates for similar work done departmentally, and which exclude the establishment which such a contractor has to include in his contract rates. His imperfect acquaintance with district work is clearly shown by this notable proposal. Public Works do not consist solely, or even chiefly, in construction, but in "repairs" as well ; "road repairs" especially form a very large item of expenditure, and these must be annual. Moreover, at least half the money expended in districts on Public Works is from Local Funds, and by law these funds must be spent on local works and cannot be spent out of the district."

A SACRILEGIOUS robbery is reported from Madhol (Goa). An entrance was obtained into the Catholic chapel by cutting away the wooden bars of which the door was made, and taking off a crown and silver arrows from the image and the contents of a charity box.

ON Monday week, at 5-45 p.m., their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Jummoo. His Highness the Maharajah with his Ministers, Mr. T. C. Plowden, the Resident, and other State officials received them on the outskirts of the city. Their Royal Highnesses were received with royal salutes of 31 guns on their arrival, and the city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught returned to Sialkot from Jummoo on Wednesday morning, and left by special train the same evening for Jhelum.

THE state of Sir C. Aitchison's health is such that the tour has been abandoned for the present ; and his Honour is expected to return to Lahore as soon as he can comfortably be moved. Under these circumstances, says the Punjaub paper, it would appear probable that the post of President to the Public Services Commission will be considered too great a strain upon Sir Charles's health, and that the Commission will commence its labours, at any rate, with a substitute in the place of the present President.

THERE is some prospect of Mr. A. Mackenzie the Home Secretary, who is at present on leave, being appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MR. H. E. PERKINS and Mr. C. J. Daniell are permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st of November and the 1st of October, respectively.

THE clerks' examinations for the Government of India Secretariats will be held at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore on the 17th of January and following days. There are three vacancies in the Upper Division of clerkships, and nine in the Lower Division.

THE tributary states in Chutia Nagpore, which are under the control of the Bengal Government, are making satisfactory progress. Mr. C. C. Stevens, the present Commissioner, who went on an extended tour in the States last year, reports that in Korea there was bad feeling between the Raja and his Dewan, but the latter has since resigned in favour of his son. The disagreement appears to have been due mainly to the interference of outsiders in the affairs of the State. In Gangpur there were some disputes between the Raja and his people regarding the right of the Raja to receive excise dues, but the evidence showed that the Raja was in the right, and the Commissioner so decided. Improvements might be made in the administration of the Bonai State, where the Raja is on bad terms with his own relatives, and is not over-friendly with the Bhunias, who form an important and powerful class of his subjects. The Commissioner, however, is of opinion that, with more firmness and tact on the part of the rulers of Gangpur and Bonai, much improvements might soon be affected.

THE introduction of the system of trial by jury has not been followed in Bengal by very satisfactory results. The Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the Bengal Police Administration report for last year, found it necessary to remark that the "results in jury districts continue to be very bad." To reduce the evil results as far as possible, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor reads Magistrates and Sessions Judges a lecture upon their duty, enjoining upon the former the necessity of thoroughly investigating all cases for themselves, and not sending forward half-sifted cases to the Sessions Court, and upon the latter, the strict observance of the obligation imposed on them by the law to hand up all cases in which they see good and sufficient reason for differing from the verdict of a jury to the High Court.

THE *Conseil Général* of the French Indian Colonies, now in session at Pondichery, has passed an unanimous vote, placing an unlimited credit at the disposal of Governor Manes, in view to the proper reception of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India, on the occasion of his visit to the capital of French India next month. The entertainment, during the few short hours of Lord Dufferin's stay in the city, is to surpass every other demonstration of the kind hitherto witnessed in Pondicherry.

THE committee appointed by the *Conseil General* of the French Colonies in India (now in session at Pondicherry) for manipulating the budget estimates of 1887, seems bent upon retrenchments. A distinguished member of the assembly, who had returned from Europe only a few days ago, stated that he had "made the voyage from France to Pondicherry for the purpose of retrenching the expenditure of the Colony." There is likely to be a pitched battle between the Council and the Administration ; the Finance Committee is of opinion that the establishment charges for the departments of the Director of the Interior and the Collector of Inland Revenue are excessive, and are capable of considerable reductions without impairing the efficiency of the Service ; and public opinion seems to be of the same way of thinking. "It is an undeniable fact," says the *Madras Mail*, "that, omitting newly imposed taxes, the revenue charges have, within the last few years, increased greatly, while the receipts have scarcely advanced. The Finance Committee on the budget estimates has got through the greater part of its labours ; the result so far being a reduction of about 40,000 francs in the proposed expenditure ; but this insignificant diminution of the charges, which amounts to less than 5 per cent. on the total, is considered altogether inadequate, and a member of the *Conseil General* is said to be prepared with a plan of 're-organisation' that will not only square the balance sheet, but will admit of the withdrawal of the house-tax. It is to be hoped that a fair discussion will be given to this scheme, for the condition of most of the people resident in Pondicherry does not admit of heavy taxation."

IT is stated with reference to the gold mines in the Mysore district, that cooly labor is not altogether so plentiful in that region as most people suppose. Labor can be had in abundance for surface works, but when it comes to a question of going underground, natives always shirk it.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, the Calcutta Municipal Amalgamation Bill was introduced, and referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Harrison, the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, the Hon. Mr. Allen, the Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubber, the Hon. Mr. Irving, and the Hon. Babu Kally Nath Mitter, with instructions to report on the 10th of January.

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India has directed that the sword exercise, as laid down for British Cavalry, is to be taught and regularly practised in all Native Cavalry regiments, including those armed with the lance. The inspecting officer will report at his annual inspection whether the men are expert in the use of the several arms carried by them.

PARA. 4, page 2 of the Regulations for the discharge of British soldiers serving in India, has been reconstructed as follows :—

All men entitled to free passage proceeding to the Colonies, or men who pay their own passage to England or the Colonies, will be sent either to Calcutta or Colaba, as may be most convenient, with the exception of those serving in the Quetta District, who should be sent to Karachi instead of to Colaba. But in no case should the men leave their corps until the Transport authorities at Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi have notified that they are prepared to receive them.

THE furlough sanctioned for the men of the Gilgit Mission is not to be considered as "extra" in the sense that they may go on it at once now, and, returning in April next, be allowed to go away immediately again on their ordinary furlough should they happen to be entitled to it. This ruling also applies to the men of the escort, Afghan Boundary Commission, who have been granted nine months' furlough.

THE attention of Officers Commanding Native Corps is directed to special India Army Circular, dated 13th October, 1886, notifying certain changes in the conditions of service of the Native Armies in India. All recruits enlisted after 30th November 1886, must be distinctly warned at the time of their being enlisted or enrolled that they are enlisted for service, and are liable to be made to serve in any one of the linked battalions of the regiment into which they may enlist.

THE Volunteer Officers who were on Sir Charles Aitkinson's Staff as honorary aides-de-camp, during the recent visit to Lahore of the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught, have received a letter from Sir Charles cordially thanking them for their services, and expressing a hope that the new departure taken in the Punjab of employing Volunteer Officers on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor may be the means of securing for Volunteer Officers all over India a proper and representative place on all similar occasions.

THE Lahore paper comments as follows on a letter on Native Cavalry Dress, by an officer of the Bombay Army, which recently appeared in these columns :—"His remarks on long boots and putties, show most strongly how far we have retrograded from the old ideas of a boot-to-boot charge. If our Cavalry habitually rode their chargers knee-to-knee, as they are ridden in Germany, we fancy the putty would have few supporters. As for the supposed impossibility of riding boot-to-boot, we maintain that what is possible for the Prussians is possible also for us, and our critics were good enough to point out to us the means of making it so, *viz.*, by teaching the men to ride straight to their front. His objection, too, to the white gauntlet, points also to the exaggerated fear of accurate aimed fire, unconsciously absorbed on the rifle range. Even were such a fire to be expected from any of our possible enemies, it would still be necessary to dress our Cavalry officers conspicuously, so that they might be readily recognised by their own men. A white gauntlet held high above the head is as good a mark to rally on, as has yet been suggested, and it is only by rapid rallying and pursuit after a charge that its fruit can be reaped."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following alterations are ordered in the movements of troops notified in G. O. C. C., dated 19th April, 10th August, 11th September and 6th October, 1886, respectively :—

The 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry is expected to arrive at Bombay on 19th January, 1887, (instead of 1st February, 1887), and will be located at Poona (instead of Ranikhet).

1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry will embark for England in the troopship sailing from Bombay on 15th January, 1887 (instead of in the troopship sailing on 19th March, 1887).

The 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry will proceed to England in the troopship sailing from Bombay on 19th March, 1887 (instead of in the troopship sailing on 12th February, 1887), leaving Allahabad by rail on 10th March 1887. Camp equipage, moonshi and Quarter-Master's establishment to be sent by rail to Bareilly to await the arrival of the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment (the Buffs).

The 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment (the Buffs) is expected to arrive at Bombay about 8th March, 1887, and will proceed to Ranikhet (instead of to Karachi), moving by rail to Bareilly, and thence by route march to Ranikhet ; routes and date to be fixed by the General Officer Commanding Rohilchund District.

This regiment will take over the camp equipage, moonshi and Quarter-Master's establishment of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry at Bareilly.

The 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, arriving at Bombay about 8th March, will be located at Kurrachee (instead of at Poona).

LADY ROSEBERY AT THE ISRAELITE SCHOOL.

THE Countess of Rosebery, accompanied by Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, visited the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association, on Sunday, at 4-45 p.m. As soon as her Ladyship came in the girls attending the institution sang two song in Hebrew and two more in Marathi. An address was then read by Mr. Haim Samuel Kehimkar, president of the school committee, on behalf of the committee. The girls then read some portions from the Hebrew Bible. Lady Rosebery seemed to be much pleased with the recitation of the girls. The address and bouquets, and garlands of flowers were then presented to her Ladyship by the eldest daughter of the president. This was followed by the singing of the National Anthem in English, which terminated the proceedings. The address was as follows :—

"We, the members of the committee of the Israelite School, hail with great joy the visit of your Ladyship to this institution. The establishment of this school is mainly due to the noble and generous exertions of the Anglo-Jewish Association for the social elevation of their poor brethren in faith living in the Far East. We are confident that this kind visit of your Ladyship will tend to develope and popularize this institution. Your Ladyship will place the committee under the greatest obligations if, by your visit, you succeed in attracting the kind attention of many a distinguished philanthropist at home to the existence of this ancient and poor community, and to the efforts it has hitherto been making for its amelioration in the midst of adverse circumstances. We feel proud of your Ladyship's visit to this school—a visit which will be gratefully remembered by us hereafter. We beg to assure your Ladyship that, if persons in your position were to follow in your footsteps, the day will not be distant when this school will be placed on a sound and solid basis. It will then be able to do lasting and substantial good to the community at large by being the medium for the inculcation of moral and religious principles in the minds of Beni-Israel children, and for imparting secular knowledge which was inaccessible to them until recent times. Your Ladyship's visit to our school is, in the opinion of the committee itself, a proof of the interest and sympathy you feel for the well-being of our community, and we have, therefore, to offer our sincere thanks for this kindness, and hope that you will continue to cherish the same appreciative sympathy which you have so generously exhibited on this occasion.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. Kemp and Co. ; Treacher and Co. ; Thompson and Taylor ; Cooper, Madon and Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Captain Henry Morland in the chair. The following members were present :—Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Fortnum, Captain G. W. Martin, Surgeon Majors J. Aunott and G. Waters, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, Edwin Richard Frescborn, A. M. Gubbay, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framji, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Mursban, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Joomabhoy Laljee, Kaikhusroo Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasji Dadi Limji, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naoroji Byramji Santook, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhanjeebhoy Sethna, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Shivji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The chairman said that this was, as they were all aware, the jubilee year of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Action had already been taken in the other presidency towns of Calcutta and Madras, as well as in distant parts of the British possessions, such as Singapore, the Australian Colonies and elsewhere, and the chairman felt sure that the Bombay Corporation had no desire to delay signifying its desire and willingness to commemorate the happy event, and that the citizens would like to have an outlet for the expression of the loyalty which animated them. He therefore, suggested that a committee should be appointed to take the matter in hand, to convene, if necessary, a public meeting, to place itself in communication with other public bodies as well as with the authorities, to raise subscriptions, and generally to consider in what way they could best celebrate this grand event. The committee, of course, would not be in a position to take any action itself, but they would simply make a report to the Corporation. The Calcutta Municipality, the speaker observed, had met the other day and decided that the question of celebrating the Queen's jubilee in an appropriate manner was a proper matter for their consideration. It was resolved at that meeting that the Municipality ought to take the lead in the matter, that it ought to invite other public bodies and associations in Calcutta to co-operate with it, and that, if those bodies concurred, a public meeting should be called in the Town Hall. Her Majesty, the chairman believed, had intimated a wish that the jubilee should not be celebrated until the termination of the year, namely, the 20th June. This Corporation, on all occasions when loyalty had to be manifested, had taken a conspicuous part. When the Prince of Wales came to this country, the Bombay Corporation voted a sum of Rs. 50,000, and a sum of over half a lakh was raised by public subscriptions. The money, they would remember, was expended in a variety of ways, such as illuminations, entertainments to soldiers and soldiers' children's fete, fireworks, and fairs. They had also presented an address. The chairman thought the committee that he was going to suggest might very suitably consider which of the measures taken on previous occasions might be repeated on the present. He believed the Corporation would desire to present an address on the present occasion, and that it would be enclosed in a suitable casket. But this would be one of the matters for the committee to consider. Another matter, which was touched upon by the Calcutta Municipality, was that the 20th June would not be a very suitable day for the celebration of the jubilee. In Bombay it would be the beginning of the monsoon, when the city would be almost empty, and they would be better able to do honour to her Majesty if an earlier date for the celebration of the jubilee could be decided upon. As the Easter holidays were approaching, and they had their budget to go through, and there were several other calls upon their time, it was not premature on their part to consider the question of the jubilee. The chairman concluded by moving "that a committee be appointed, as under, to consider and report what measures should be taken by the Corporation to celebrate the jubilee of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress :—Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. G. Cotton, Sir Jamsetjee, Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy, P. M. Mehta, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Javerilal Umiashankar, K. T. Telang, R. N. Khote, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik, Messrs. Damodar T. Muljee, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Fazulbhoy Visram, R. M. Sayani, Mahomed Husein Hakim Mirza Hoossin Khan, A. M. Gubbay, and Dr. Philip C. D. Souza. The chairman added that he had endeavoured to distribute the committee among members of the Corporation in their due proportion, as they were elected by the ratepayers, the Government and the Justices.

Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy said he rose to second the worthy chairman's proposition with the greatest pleasure, though it was well nigh superfluous to say anything more which could usefully be added to recommend this motion. In every part of her Majesty's vast Empire, the question had already begun to be agitated, how to celebrate the jubilee year of her Majesty's reign in the manner best calculated to commemorate the illustrious virtues of a Sovereign whose rule of half the century had been one of unexampled lustre, and to mark the loyal and grateful appreciation of the millions of subjects who live under her benign sway. Amongst the feelings and sentiments evoked by so auspicious an epoch, none had been more conspicuous than the strong devotion and affection with which her Majesty's subjects had been wont to regard her august person, in which were blended not only the highest and rarest qualities which could command the respect and love of her dutiful subjects whose destinies have been so nobly and so wisely guided by her, but in an equal degree those graces of private life which had made the Queen of England the pattern and the brightest example of womanhood in the world. He ventured to say that in no other country had that sentiment of loyalty, esteem, and affection been more strongly reflected than in India, because Her Majesty's queenly virtues were such as peculiarly to touch and impress the oriental mind, but more especially because with that rare and happy insight and kindliness for which she was so well-known, she had often evinced our sincere and exuberant regard and sympathy for her Indian subjects. And particularly for the women of India, she had exhibited an active and thoughtful kindness which had not seldom inspired many a noble effort for their amelioration and well being, not the least of which, to mention only one, was the wise and noble scheme which was associated with the name of the Countness of Dufferin. He hoped and believed therefore that this country would not be out done in the manifestations of loyalty and thankfulness appropriate to the close of half a century of a rule fraught with so many blessings. Bombay might safely be trusted to acquit itself worthily of its duties on such an occasion, and its intelligent citizens would emulate with other parts of the country to ensure for the celebration all proper eclat and heartiness. How for that Corporation should give an impitus to its rejoycings and take a share in the commemoration it would be for the proposed Committee to consider, and it was high time that the necessary organization should be begun. He therefore cordially give support to the motion. (Applause.)

At the suggestion of Dr. Waters, the chairman's name was addded to the committee. The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

Sanction was given, as recommended by the Town Council, to the following payments, amounting to Rs. 37,140-5-2, from Surplus Cash Balance :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay and joining allowance due to the Acting Municipal Commissioner, from the 17th October, 1886 to 22nd January, 1887	7,790	5	2
Balance of the cost of printing Assessment Book of the city Bombay for 1886-87, and other charges appertaining thereto	11,350	0	0
Cost of constructing boundary wall round the Water Works storeyard, Chinchpokli	8,000	0	0
Purchase of bullocks for Health Department	10,000	0	0
Total...Rs.	37,140	5	2

LOSSES WRITTEN OFF.

As recommended by the the Town Council, the Corporation sanctioned the writing off, as loss, of Rs. 9,204-12-9, being the difference between the book-value and sale-proceeds of unserviceable, perishable dead and live stock of different departments of the Municipality, as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Difference between book-value and sale-proceeds of unserviceable stores belonging to the Drainage Works, Water Works, and other departments	7,150	0	8
Loss on account of original value of a horse for the Municipal Workshops sent to Pinjrapole	517	0	0
Do. do. of broken pipes sold.	543	0	0
Do. do. of cost of two weigh-bridges erroneously credited as surplus to the general stock account now transferred to the Engineer's Department	934	12	1
Total...Rs.	9,204	12	9

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE TANSA LOAN.

A letter, dated 19th October, 1886, from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Atkins, to the chairman, was submitted, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, in reply to a memorial of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, on the question of raising or guaranteeing the loan of 123 lakhs, required for the carrying out of the Tansa Water Works scheme, and of the extension of the period for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

It was proposed by Mr. Khote and seconded by Mr. Javerilal that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master observed that if they simply recorded the letter without expressing any opinion on their part, it would, perhaps, be very detrimental to their interests. They must remember that, while the Supreme Government expressed their inability to grant or guarantee the loan to the Bombay Municipality, they had found themselves in a position to advance a loan of two lakhs for building a Town Hall at Simla, and had similarly put facilities in the way of the Port Trusts of Bombay and Calcutta. He must say that the Government of India looked, as it were, upon the Corporation of Bombay as their adopted child, while Simla and the Port Trusts of Bombay and Calcutta were regarded as their "genuine children." (A laugh.) He could not understand any motive for this partiality. By so doing, the Government laid themselves open to the suspicion of inconsistency.

The chairman said they had already had an opportunity of expressing their views to the Viceroy on the subject, and he was sorry that their representations had not been more successfully received. The committee of the Corporation, which had drawn up the address, could not find out what was the actual difference between the manner in which Calcutta and the Bombay Corporation were treated, and, therefore, they were unable to touch upon that point in the address. The best course for the Corporation at present was to leave matters as they stood, and take them up again on the return of Mr. Ollivant, to see if the question should not be submitted to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Master : Why cannot the loan be raised elsewhere ?

The chairman : That is against the Act.

The proposition for recording the letter was then carried.

SALE OF LAND TO GOVERNMENT.

The Town Council's Resolution, dated 6th October 1886, was submitted recommending the Corporation to sanction the sale to Government, for the G. I. P. Railway Company, of 15 square yards, or thereabout, of Municipal land, situate between Haines and Parel Roads (near Byculla Bridge), at such rate as the Collector of Bombay may determine, the land to be so sold being required for the construction of the proposed railway station at Byculla.

Some members objected to the question of the price of selling the land being left entirely to the Collector. After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Duxbury, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, that the land be sold to Government on such terms as the Municipal Commissioner and Collector of Bombay may determine.

SITE FOR THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

A Government letter, Public Works Department, dated 5th idem, was read stating that Government have no intention, at present, of disposing of any more land opposite the Sailors' Home than will be required for the Municipal building.

Dr. Waters said that he was originally in favour of keeping unoccupied the land opposite the Sailors' Home as being one of the lungs of the city. He had, however, voted for that site for the Municipal building, because it seemed to him evident that, if the site were not occupied by the Municipal building, it would be should to private individuals, and it would be less desirable to have such a prominent place covered probably by buildings which would not be of such an ornate and suitable character as the Municipal building would be. The speaker was glad to observe that Government had no intention, at all events for the present, of selling any other portion of the land for building purposes. He, therefore, trusted that an ornate structure worthy of this great and beautiful city and unsurrounded by anything that would mar its beauty would be erected in that place. The breathing space that would be left would still be considerable, and he thought the Corporation ought to thank the Government for stating that at least at present they had no intention of selling the remaining portion of the land for building purposes. The speaker concluded by moving a proposition, which was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, that the Government letter be recorded.

Captain Martin moved an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to request Government to promise the Corporation the first refusal of the remaining portion of the plot opposite the Sailors' Home should they at any future time determine to sell it.

Dr. D'Souza seconded the amendment, but on a division it was lost by 17 votes to 12, and the original proposition was then carried.

SHOULD PRIVATE LANES BE LIGHTED ?

A letter, dated 21st Oct. 1886, from Narayen Appajee Parelkar was read regarding the lighting of Para Lane, Parel. This question had come on on several occasions before the Corporation, when it was held that this was a private lane, and consequently the Municipality were precluded by law from lighting.

Mr. Duxbury said that the letter threw no new light on the subject (laughter), and proposed that the matter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. Kapadia moved an amendment to the effect that provision be made in the next budget for lighting the street.

Mr. Bomanjee P. Master here rose, and with some warmth said that if inhabitants of any influential quarters of the town had asked for light, they would have been the first to grant their request. In one sense even Malabar Hill and Colaba might be regarded as private localities. (Laughter and a voice 'Question'.) They were private in the sense that the public at large had nothing to do with them. You grudge, the speaker went on, this light to poor men who have been petitioning you for the last five years ; is it satisfactory to say to these men that you have no power ? You have transgressed the law in many cases, then why not in this ? (Cries of 'question' and 'name.')

The chairman : Perhaps, Mr. Bomonjee you will allow me to read the minute made by the Municipal Commissioner ; it says "the petitioners have already been informed that Para Lane is a narrow Fusandari passage, and cannot be lighted at the expense of the Municipality. However, the Municipal Commissioner will consider the question and grant a light or two if he possibly can."

Mr. Master : There the illegality is gone ! (Laughter.) The Commissioner himself says he will grant a light if he possibly can. Now that there is a possibility introduced in the case let us grant their request at once. (Laughter.) It seems that the Town Council had also been petitioned by these people, but they too had referred them to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, said that several private lanes had been lighted before, but when it was found it was illegal to do so, the lamps had been taken away. The Act says that every lane or road, before it can be declared a Municipal road has to be 24 feet wide, no road less than that width can be taken over by the Municipality, because one private person had an advantage over others it was no logical reason to say that all other individuals should have the same advantage. If the present application were granted, every person living in private lanes throughout Bombay would come forward with similar petitions.

Mr. Khote : In that way you may argue that the Health Officer should not look into private lanes. I do not see why inhabitants of private lanes should not have lights.

It was here pointed out that, as the matter had come up before the Corporation within three months of its being decided on the last occasion, the discussion could not under the Act be revived. The discussion of the matter was then dropped.

A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

A letter from certain residents of Israel Mohla Lane was read complaining of the condition of the lane, and also of the want of lights in two of the cross lanes thereat, and praying that immediate steps might be taken to set matters right.

Colonel Merewether proposed, and Dr. Arnott seconded that the petition be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

Dr. Cowasjee said that it had often been urged by Mr. Mehta and other members of the Corporation that, by law, these applications should be made to the Municipal Commissioner. He moved an amendment that the petitioners be informed that, under the provisions of the Municipal Act, they should apply to the Municipal Commissioner as the executive head of the Municipality. Dr. Cowasjee observed that they should stick to this principle which had been affirmed so often before.

Mr. Kapadia : Mr. Chairman,—We are talking of principles, but there has never been a fixed principle before the Corporation. (Laughter.) If the matter has been referred to us as members of the Corporation, we have a right to hear it. But my friend, Dr. Cowasjee, I see, is misleading us. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee read the section of the Act.

Here Col. Merewether offered to withdraw his motion in favour of Dr. Cowasjee's amendment.

Mr. Kabraji opposed the withdrawal of the motion, stating that if it was withdrawn, he would himself move it as an amendment to Dr. Cowasjee's motion.

On a division, the Corporation, with the exception of Mr. Kabraji, gave its consent to the proposition being withdrawn.

Mr. Kabrajee then moved Col. Merewether's proposition as an amendment. He observed that he would, to a certain extent, encourage people to come before the Corporation. At times there might be a just complaint against the executive, and in that case it was but fair that they should hear people who came to them for the redress of their wrongs.

Mr. Kabraji's amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. Bomonji Master then moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for report to the Corporation within a month. He hoped the Commissioner would see his way to granting the request of the petitioners. He also added that, since the failure of the electric light several lanes and some institutions, such as the Rajabai Tower, were left in utter darkness.

The amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Santook was lost, and Dr. Cowasjee's proposition was carried.

A PETITION FROM "ORTHODOX" HINDOOS.

The next subject was a petition from Hindoos residing at

Resident, to relieve him of his appellate functions, would entail no extra expense if a re-adjustment be made in the present judicial bench.

We therefore crave your Excellency's favourable consideration to them, in the hope that the remedies here suggested, or others which may be considered more appropriate by your Excellency's Government, may be speedily applied.

In your Lordship we recognize the presence of the representative of the Empress of India, and we since-rely trust and pray that your Excellency's visit to Hyderabad, will be productive of immense benefit to its Government and people.

Thanking your Excellency and Lady Dufferin for the courtesy and kindness with which you have condescended to receive this our humble address of welcome at this place; and with prayers to Almighty God that He may grant you both a long life, prosperity and perfect health.

The Viceroy's reply has already been telegraphed by our special correspondent, and was published on Saturday.

THE NIZAM AND HIS MINISTER.

The following petition, bearing the signature of 1,200 Mahomedans, resident in Bombay, has been presented to the Nizam:—

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, respectfully sheweth,—That your Highness' petitioners, who take a deep interest in the welfare of your Highness' State, have learnt with much concern that of late your Highness' Minister, Nawab Salar Jung, has incurred your Highness' displeasure, and that the consequence of it is likely to be his deposition from the dignified post which, after his father's death, has been graciously conferred upon him by your Highness.

The singular tact and ability with which the late Sir Salar Jung managed the affairs of the State during a long period pending the minority of your Highness have not only led to the continued prosperity of your Highness' subjects, but have had their influence felt far and wide beyond the dominions of your Highness, and the prestige of his name, perpetuated in the person of his son and successor, has contributed not a little to aid in the maintenance of the social and mercantile relationship which has sprung up, from the policy adopted by that late great statesman, between your Highness' subjects and citizens of Bombay and other commercial towns in Her Gracious Majesty's Dominions. Under these circumstances, and having in view no other aim than the prosperity of your Highness' State, we respectfully approach your Highness to intercede on behalf of the Minister and pray that you will generously overlook any act on his part which may have given you offence, and continue him in the post which has been filled by him and his ancestors with so much honour and credit. By doing so, which your petitioners consider a sure guarantee for continuance of mutual prosperity, your Highness will place the citizens of Bombay under great obligation, and your Highness' petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

The following memorial, signed by a large number of the inhabitants of Poona, has been presented to his Highness.

We, the undersigned most humble servants of your Highness and the well-wishers of your Highness' beneficent rule, most humbly and respectfully beg to lay before your Highness for kind, just and favourable notice a few humble observations which our sympathetic interest in the prosperity and success of your administration has suggested to us. Hyderabad is the largest and one of the most important of native States in India, and the capital of your Highness' dominions has long been a centre in the Deccan under the peaceful and kind administration of its wise rulers. The whole of Deccan is, therefore, interested in the continuance of its increasing prosperity. This interest of ours in this ancient city was further increased during the administration of the illustrious Dewan whom any country would have been proud to own—the late Sir Salar Jung. The death of this renowned statesman was felt and regretted as a personal loss throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan, and it was for a time apprehended that the management of the State would fall into inferior hands. The then Viceroy, the noble Lord Ripon—than whom a more far-sighted ruler never came to India—put a speedy end to all these fears by prudently selecting the son of the famous statesman to fill the high and responsible office of Dewan to your Highness. The duties and responsibilities thus imposed were highly onerous, and yet the young Dewan, in whom the administrative talent appears to be almost hereditary, soon shewed that he was equal to the test reposed in him by the British Government and by your Highness. The tone of the administration was not only kept up but even improved in some cases and the State appeared to have a bright prospect before it in future. We have, however, now learnt with deep regret that some misunderstanding has arisen between the young Dewan and your Highness. We have not the least doubt that your Highness' displeasure may have been based on a sufficient cause. But in the interest of native rule in India, of the glory and success of your Highness' enlightened rule and administration, of the uninterrupted progress and welfare of your Highness' subjects, we most humbly and earnestly pray your Highness to pardon the young Dewan if there be any cause of displeasure, and graciously continue to place in him the same confidence which you have been pleased to do hitherto. We beg respectfully to assure your Highness that the young Dewan thus favoured would be encouraged to follow the patriotic example of his illustrious father, and will, like him, soon prove to be an ornament and glory of your Highness' administration. Fully trusting that your Highness would be gracious to grant our humble request, and praying God to shower His blessings upon your Highness.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A EUROPEAN.

At the Calcuttta Police Court, on Friday, Mr. Farr said that he appeared on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Company, who obtained a warrant against their late manager, Mr. Warner, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 on the 28th of October last, to apply under section 523 of the Criminal Procedure Code for an order that a sum of Rs. 2,000 which had been despatched to his mother by accused, in notes of Rs. 10, and which money was alleged to be a part of the money the subject matter of the charge, should be made over to his clients. This money was now brought down to Calcutta, and was in the hands of the police. Inspector Guider, of the Bombay Police, on receipt of a telegram from Calcutta announcing that a warrant had been issued against Warner, recovered a parcel containing the notes and certain jewellery which Warner's mother said her son had sent to her by post. He was in a position to show that fifty of these notes had been obtained from the Currency Office in exchange for other notes. The Currency Department people had only kept the serial numbers of the 50 notes, according to practice. The solicitor then stated the facts under which the warrant had been obtained. He added that about four days ago the police had obtained a proclamation, under section 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against accused, and failing to answer such proclamation his property might be attached for the benefit of the complainant's firm.

His Worship said that there was strong suspicion that the money belonged to complainant's firm, but this was not sufficient to justify the Court to grant the order. There was no actual proof that the money did really belong to the firm. Mr. Farr might be at liberty to renew his application on the 28th, which date was fixed for the hearing of the proclamation order.

Mr. Farr said that accused had been in receipt of a salary of Rs. 85 per mensem, and it was simply impossible that he had saved the money. He had been living far beyond his means, and had contracted several debts.

His Worship said that the circumstances of the case were not such as to allow the application being granted now, and that Mr. Farr might renew his application on the day fixed for the hearing of the proclamation order.

Mr. Farr said he would abide by the decision of the Court, and applied that the evidence of Inspector Guider, who recovered property, might be taken, as he was going to return to Bombay to-night. The police officer stated that the mother of accused handed over a parcel to him, the contents of which were 200 notes of Rs. 10 each, an open-faced gold watch, a gold watch-guard chain, a gold cross attached, a set of gold studs, five gold mohurs, and a silver lady's necklace, which were before the Court.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London

THE CONSULAR SERVICE AS AN OPENING FOR BOYS.

Truth in a series of articles on the perplexing question "what to do with our boys?" writes as follows in regard to the Consular Service:—"For those who have a taste for living in routine life abroad, who are not dependent on their pay for their livelihood, and who, above all, have influential friends at home, the service has many attractions. If not lucrative, it is at least "genteel." But it is not a profession that a youth without private means or interest should for a moment entertain the idea of entering. It consists in all of some 125 individuals, from Attachés to Ambassadors, with salaries ranging from *nil* to ten thousand a year. So much, then, for diplomacy.

As to Consulships, a large portion of the British public have very vague and varied ideas of what a Consul is. Some years ago, a gentleman who had served with distinction in the Austrian and German armies, and who is at present not far from the top of the tree among our Consuls, was nominated to be Vice-Consul in the neighbourhood of the Crimea. It was his first connection with the Foreign Office, and he was not a little elated in consequence. He happened to take a talkative young lady into dinner, and for a time they got on capitally. The gallant Captain, thinking further to impress his audience, seized a favourable moment to make his new appointment known. From that moment his fair companion's face fell, and for a time she confined her conversation to her neighbour on the other side. There was evidently something wrong. By and bye she returned to the charge:—"Did I hear you say you'd been made a Consul?" "Yes!" replied the Captain. "But aren't you a soldier?" "Yes! but I've left the army, and am very glad to get this post. Nice Foreign Office connection, you know; and all that that kind of thing." "Dear me" mused the lady, "I thought all Consuls were grocers, or something of the sort!" and it was some time before she could be induced to take a more exalted view of my friend's preferment.

The British tourist is a great thorn in the Consular side. He considers it his privilege to "send for the Consul" to rectify the smallest grievance. If his food be indifferent, or his bed damp, the official aid is at once invoked as a kind of panacea for all evils. To-day the British merchant, finding trade bad abroad, expects the Consul to become his agent and to do all dirty work. The functions of Consuls, in this connection, are very fully ventilated in some correspondence lately presented to Parliament, and which young men who aspire to enter the service may study with advantage. They will see that Consular life to-day is not quite the sinecure it was at one time. Mr. Consul, in out-of-the-way places, must watch the fashions carefully. If the wily Moor shortens his bernouse, the Consul must report the fact home without delay, and the Manchester looms will be adjusted accordingly.

Many years, ago, a Foreign Office clerk remarked to a friend of mine: "The Consular Service is created for us to bully." I do not, however, think this remark holds good to-day. But the service is undoubtedly rather set upon by its big brother "Diplomacy" in places where the two are brought into contact. A Junior Attaché at an Embassy would go into dinner before a Consul, although the latter ranks with a Colonel in the army. These little idiosyncrasies, although unimportant in themselves, have all to be considered in choosing a profession; but, on the whole, the gulf which once existed between the two services has materially narrowed of late years.

The Consular Service may be conveniently divided into two categories—namely, that which is entered by nomination, *i.e.*, the general service all over the world, and that in China, Japan, and the East, which is accessible to the public through the door of open competition. I shall deal with the latter in greater detail later on, for I believe that a large portion of the public are to a great extent ignorant of its pay and prospects. As to the general service, there are in all some seven hundred Consular appointments, some of which carry pay and some do not, some of which allow their occupiers to trade and some do not. Any one, provided he be a British subject, between the ages of twenty-five and fifty may be nominated to a Consulate or Vice-Consulate by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, having obtained it, he undergoes anon-competitive examination in French, English, Commercial law, and arithmetic, as well as a slight test in the language of the country to which he is appointed. Salaries range from Vice-Consuls at £100 a year to Consuls-General with £2,000—such for instance, as New York, which is usually regarded as the best plum in the service. As in Diplomacy, interest and matrimony are both important factors in the question of progress, though individual merit is not lost sight of. As a matter of course, healthy ports near home are in far greater demand than unhealthy ones far away, although the emoluments of the latter have their attractions, especially as pension-time approaches—*i.e.*, at the age of sixty years. Two years' service reckons as three in calculating pensions for certain unhealthy posts which are specified in the Act of 1876. One months' leave a year is given to Consuls, which they may accumulate up to six years, though not more than two months at a time are allowed on full pay. The expediency has been suggested in various quarters of training boys up and educating them specially for Consular employment in their youth. What may eventually be done in this direction remains to be seen. The system works well in China, Japan, and the East, and there seems no good reason for not extending it to the whole service. Efficiency in every calling is more likely to be attained in youth than in declining years, and so there can be no doubt that a lad with a fair amount of commercial grounding is more likely to be of value to the State as a Consul than a man who has spent his younger days in the military or naval services, and falls back upon a Consulate as a *blanche de salut* for the latter part of his life.

As I have remarked already, the Consular service in China, Japan, Siam, Turkey, and Persia is recruited by open competition, to which all classes are eligible. In times past Mamma would have shuddered with horror at the bare idea of Tommy or Harry being sent to Canton or Shanghai. But to-day it is otherwise. Improved communications and the progress of civilisation have considerably tended to modify the severity of such a wrench, and the fond parent begins to recognise that Tommy and Harry might do far worse. Here, then, are the prospects for a boy who is willing to go to China or Japan. *Imprimis*, he must not be under eighteen or over twenty-four years of age and he must be unmarried. He must pay a fee of £4 to the Civil Service Commissioners, and he is then eligible to compete when an examination is announced, for Student Interpreterships. The examination is somewhat severe and the competition brisk; but assuming the boy is successful he is provided with a free passage to Peking or Yedo, as the case may be—and the choice depends upon his order of merit in the examination—and a salary of £200 a year which commences ten days before the leaves England. At Peking or Yedo he is given free quarters and instructed in the vernacular. In a couple of years or so he will probably be sent, as assistant to one of the Consulates at the Treaty Ports. Here he will get another £100 a year. His future progress then depends mainly on himself. If he eschews an immoderate indulgence in bottled beer, and does a certain amount of work, the chances are that he will, in the course of seventeen years from his first entry into the service, have risen to the rank of Consul, with seven or eight hundred a year. In China there are at present about nineteen Consulates, varying from £700 to £1,500 a year, but the average value of one of these posts is about £900 a year and free quarters. There are altogether about sixty men in the China service, and the respective ranks, ascending the scale, are Students.) Assistants, Vice-Consuls, and Consuls. The Vice-Consuls at Shanghai and Whampoa are better paid, however, than the Consuls at Chefoo, Chin Kiang, and Wuhu, which appears rather an anomaly at first sight. In Japan the service is pretty much on the same lines, though smaller, consisting as it does of seventeen only, of all ranks. The mean value of a Consulate is here again about £900 a year, but the present occupants of those posts have reached them on an average of fourteen years' service. Climatic other considerations, therefore, render Japan preferable to China. In both countries, however, two years' service is allowed to reckon for three at nearly every post. It will accordingly be seen that the opening is not by any means a bad one for a younger son with brains and energy, especially if his place in the examination gives him the option to choose Japan in preference to China.

But better openings than either, and ones well deserving a lad's serious consideration, are the Student Interpreterships in Turkey, Persia, and the Levant. An open competition for these situations is held, on an average, once in two years. The fee is the same as for China and Japan. The obligatory subjects are the three R.'s—"readin,' 'ritin,' and 'rithmetic," English composition, Latin, and French. The optional ones are Greek, Italian, German, and Spanish. Candidates must be unmarried British subjects, between eighteen and twenty-four years of age, and here again the competition is fairly severe. But that difficulty once overcome, there is a capital prospect in the future. The successful competitors begin as Student Interpreters, with £200 a year, and their passage is paid by Government to Constantinople. Here they are provided with free quarters and instructors, and for four or five years they are expected to devote themselves to the study of Oriental languages, when they become assistants with £300 or £350 a year. The next step is that of Vice-Consul at, say, £200 or £600 a year in Turkey, Egypt, Persia, or the Levant. The service has only been inaugurated in the last few years, but it has already turned out some very promising, well-educated men, and in one or two cases its members have in a few years reached a salary that has not been attained in China for upwards of double the time. The principle on which it works is sound and satisfactory, and may be extended to the whole Consular service with advantage to the country.

CLOSE OF THE EDINBURGH EXHIBITION.

RIOTOUS SCENES.

The Edinburgh International Exhibition was closed on Saturday night, Oct. 30. During the day the attendance of visitors was much larger than usual, and as evening drew on the people streamed through the gates in crowds, until an immense concourse filled the building and thronged the open-air promenades. There were two bands playing—the Royal Artillery in the hall, and the 4th Hussars in the grounds; and the fireworks surpassed all previous displays. As the closing hour approached the crowd became even more dense. Warned by the onslaught made on the gates in the afternoon by a band of thoughtless students and also by a rumour that another "demonstration" was to celebrate the last night of the Exhibition, the authorities made ample preparations for quelling an outbreak. The main entrance was barricaded and guarded by mounted police, the policemen at the other gates were reinforced, and altogether there was observable a greater stringency and watchfulness on the part of the guardians of the peace. That was not by any means unnecessary, for the student element in the visitors was very strong. Knots of youths, still suffering from the excitement of the Rectorial election, paraded the grounds and the courts, and several of them allowed their exuberance to run to such a length that the constables found it expedient to place them beyond the confines of the building. About nine o'clock, a riotous band came marching down the Middle Walk, heralding their approach by singing, shouting, and discordant shrieks. Instantly the officials and the police were on the alert at the College entrance to the Exhibition, and the unruly band—either frightened at the strong array of stalwart policemen drawn up within the gates, or thinking that discretion after all was the better part of valour—confined themselves to hooting and waving of cudgels. When they reached the Argyle Place entrance, the students found preparations made for a vigorous resistance, and so they passed on till the main entrance was gained. There a large number of the students entered the gates, not by the boasted storming, but by the common-place method of payment. The remainder, shouting and hammering on the hoarding, marched again to the College entrance, and halted there, yelling and gesticulating like a pack of Red Indians. After several showers of peas directed at the defenders of the gate, the youths became more violent, and delivered volleys of mud and stones. The constables made a dash, and seized one of the ringleaders, who evidently expected his heroic followers to rescue him at all costs. But he was disappointed, and had ingloriously to submit. He was taken inside, and the news of his apprehension brought a crowd of students and others to the scene. When the prisoner was being conveyed to the Police Office at the other end of the grounds, the crowd closed in upon the policemen; a confused tussle ensued, sticks whirled, hats were smashed, the innocent and aggressive were alike knocked and hustled about, and after the bewildering scrimmage was over, and people began to collect their wits and look about them, it was found that no serious damage had been done, and another misguided youth found himself in the grasp of the police. The student who had been first apprehended gave his name as John Glover. He was, he said, a W.S. apprentice attending the classes. The second captive said he was Allan L. Robertson, an apprentice engineer, attending the Heriot Watt college. He was allowed to go after being detained for some hours.

Meanwhile the students had been conducting themselves in their traditional manner within the Exhibition, and the officials were more than once called upon to exert themselves to restrain the bounding spirits of the youths. Several young men, said by some to have been students, but indignantly disowned by the more rational of that genus, walked about with solemnity—or perhaps with that immobility of countenance bred of impenetrable stupidity—wearing false noses and moustaches. The appearance of those wits provoked more pity than amusement among the spectators. Shortly after nine o'clock, all who could squeezed themselves into the Grand Hall, and in due time the Executive appeared upon the platform. Those of the immense crowd who were near enough heard Sir James Gowans' short speech, and saw him present a gold medal to Bandmaster Lawson, whose band had opened and closed the Exhibition, but perhaps the greater portion of the assemblage could neither see nor hear what was going forward. The band then began to play "Auld Lang Syne," in which the crowd joined with vigour. "God save the Queen" followed, and a tremendous cheer announced the end.

When the Grand Hall was cleared, an immense number of people collected in front of the doorway, prominent among whom were several hundred students, who occupied the steps leading to the building. Sir James Gowans, evidently anxious to humour the young men, and to prevent any disturbance, treated them to a little good-natured banter, observing that he had once been a young man himself, and perhaps much more frolicsome than some of them. He was glad to see the students taking advantage of the Exhibition. It was intended for students old and young, and he hoped they would greatly profit by what they had seen. As that was the last evening of the Exhibition, he would make a proposal to which he hoped they would unanimously agree—that they sing "Rule Brittannia," and thereafter he would lead their procession himself. The crowd sang lustily, and Sir James, moving down the steps, was at once surrounded by the damonstrative crowd of students, waving their cudgels and shouting at the top of their voices. The hero of the hour, though apparently feeling his position not altogether pleasant, Sir James accepted the situation and made the best of it. Leaning back on his nearest supporters, and pressing his hat well down on his head to prevent his parting company with it, Sir James continued smoking in evident enjoyment, and at one time compelled the throng to come to a stop till he lighted a fresh cigar. He continued to lead the crowd gradually round to the gate, which was wide open, and passing through it, they soon found themselves in the middle of the Melville Drive. Several policemen and members of the Executive Council, observing the unpleasant position of Sir James, thought of attempting a rescue; but those who did manage to reach his side after a struggle were told to leave the matter in his hands. On one occasion, when the mob had got just outside the gate, Mr Martin, who had contrived to get beyond the confines of the throng, was hovering on the flank eagerly watching the rising and falling of the crest of his chairman above the turbulent expanse of pothats, when, seemingly thinking that the danger was increasing, he dashed among them, and for an instant two tall hats bobbed merrily amidst the waving sticks. For one moment Mr Martin's hat disappeared, but only for a moment, for it instantly reappeared on the surface still firmly fixed on the head of its owner. But during its brief submersion the hat had become sadly metamorphosed. About this time a call was made to form a line to allow Sir James to pass into the Exhibition. A comparatively clear passage having been formed, Sir James, accompanied by Mr. Martin, the latter looking somewhat woebegone in his battered headpiece, walked through the crowd, bidding the students good night. When they got inside, the gates were immediately closed by the policemen, though not quite sharply enough to prevent a large number of students getting inside. The bulk of the crowd remained standing outside. The large gate was immediately thrown open, and several mounted policemen sallied forth and charged the crowd. So sudden was the sortie that the crowd was completely taken by surprise, and in the charge at least half a dozen were either knocked down or fell amongst the mud. On rising to their feet the unfortunates contented themselves with the first hat they picked up. In the scramble for head-gear one young man walked off with a policeman's helmet, much to the envy of his companions, who immediately set themselves to belabouring the helmet with their sticks. The charge, however, had the effect of breaking up the mob; for, after hanging about in knots for sometime, they gradually dispersed. However, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and some of the hatters in the Lothian Road did a brisk business till a late hour, replacing the hats which the students had lost or had had mangled during the scuffles of the evening.

It had been anticipated that a ceremonial somewhat similar to that which took place in the Grand Hall, though on a less imposing scale, would be enacted in "Old Edinburgh." As many visitors as the confined space of the narrow street would allow, took up their position in view of the Mercat Cross shortly before ten o'clock, and great was the disappointment when it became apparent that no such ceremony would take place. It appears that Chief Constable Henderson, foreseeing the immense amount of crowding which it would entail, and the consequent risk of accidents through the collapsing of a portion of the fabric, had wisely forbidden any demonstration there, and the speech that was to have been made on that occasion by Mr. Dunlop never left the pocket of the worthy Convener. A copy of it, however, has reached us:—"We are here," the speaker should have said, "to bid farewell to Old Edinburgh once more before we go; it is beautiful in the moonlight—

> "If you would view Old Edinburgh aright,
> Look at it in cor ain moonlight,
> As on tower and turret it softly falls,
> And glints on the Tolbooth's rugged walls."

The speaker would then have gone on to point out the pleasure which old and young had derived from the "Old Edinburgh" street, and the ceremony would then have concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

When Sir James Gowans and Mr. Martin escaped from their boisterous environments, they joined the committee, and the party, repairing to the Grand Hall, performed the ceremony of locking the door. The scene was interesting, almomst weird. It was about an hour from midnight; the lights had been extinguished; and under the dim uncertain rays of a single lamp a group of ladies and gentlemen gathered round Sir James Gowans in front of the screen inside the maindoor. Sir James's remarks were few. They had had their little bits of sparring, he said, but even that sparring cleared the atmosphere, and they now came to the sorrowful task of locking the door from the inside which had been opened from the outside six months ago by Prince Albert Victor. The door was closed, and the key being handed to Miss Annie Martin, that young lady turned the lock. "There's an end of it," said Sir James; the company sang with enthusiasm, not untouched with sadness, the first and last verses of "Auld Lang Syne;" cheers were given for Sir James and Lady Gowans, the party separated, and before midnight everything was silent and dark.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CLANRICARDE.—MR. DILLON'S ADVICE.

Speaking at Loughrea, Mr. John Dillon thus explains the new tactics to be pursued in compelling the Marquis of Clanricarde to grant the necessay reduction of rent:—

"What you have got to do in this matter, if you are determined to go into this fight, go into it like men, organize the estate from one end to the other. I believe there are six divisions—Loughrea, Portumna, Woodford, Craughwell, Meelick, and Galway. Let each of thes divisions meet together apart, and select five committee men to represent their interests during the struggle. Let those committee men, about thirty men, meet here in Loughrea once a fortnight or once in three weeks, and let a pledge be given, and if it is given, let it be kept, that no man on the Clanricarde estate will pay a farthing, will go to the agent or speak to the agent, or hold any communication with the agent, except through that committee and with the approval of the committee; that no rent will be paid until terms are given to everybody, and until the committee representing the estate accept these terms. Now, I want to say a word about another matter. I know there are a number of men who hold town parks and are shopkeepers, who cannot hold out in a struggle of this kind. Let me explain this, because I want this struggle to go on in a real and earnest spirit—I say every one, whether he be a shopkeeper, town park holder, or mere farmer, should join; he should pay a levy of one shilling in the pound on the valuation, whatever is levied for the defence fund. Any man who had large means and is a shop-keeper can be made a bankrupt, and be proceeded against by special law, but let him pledge himself before the estate committee that he will make no settlement except what the committee approves of that is your safeguard, that no settlement is made except with the approval of the committee, and let nobody pay, be he shopkeeper or any one else, until he is writted and judgment is going to be marked against him. All should combine up to that point, and if there is any question of a settlement every man should be dealt with as a traitor unless he makes the settlement through the committee. If you can organize the estate on these lines, and maintain these lines, there is not the slightest doubt in the world but your battle is won. I cannot recall one single case in Ireland in which the people adopted lines like these, and stood to them in which they did not win in the end. The difficulty in Ireland has been, not that the landlords are so very strong, not that the Government had really power to put down the combination of the people, the difficulty has been that in many instances the people broke tne lines and betrayed themselves. If you want to win good terms from Clanricarde—if you want to win this victory—you will win it, and you will not only win for yourself great benefits, but you will win a victory for the cause of Ireland, which will resound all over this country, and will cover all the name of this country, the name of your town, and the name of the Clanricarde tenantry with honour. Go home and talk this matter over among yourselves, and if you resolve to go into this struggle as men, remember when you are going into it—and I tell you so deliberately as an honest man, and warn you of it—that when you are going into a struggle like this there is no turning back, and there ought to be no turning back allowed. Go into it deliberately, after full consideration, but once you have joined in the struggle—, if I were leading you, and one of the committee—I certainly would not allow any man to turn back. That is my advice to the Clanricarde tenantry. If they take it they can win the victory. One or two may suffer a little, but on an estate like this, where a shilling in the pound on the valuation would bring in a sum of money more than amply sufficient to compensate every man who suffers, I see nothing to be afraid of."

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

The *Standard* holds that the unwise attempt to precipitate the evacuation of Egypt by the remaining British force could only end, as every calm observer well knew, in absolute failure; and it is now generally acknowledged that the moment was singularly ill-chosen for seeking to put pressure in this particular upon the English Government. Not many days ago the *Temps* published an excellent summary of the reasons that would render it unadvisable for France to be importunate on the subject; and now a well-known French writer, who is credited with but little love for us, though on one side of his parentage he shares our blood, repeats and enforces with his accustomed point the arguments employed by the journal we have named. M. John Lemoinne is of opinion that the French Cabinet would commit a grave error in labouring to obtain support from other States for a summons to this country to depart, bag and baggage, from the Nile. He perceives clearly enough—though, indeed, no great penetration is required for the purpose—that if M. de Freycinet were to engage in any such enterprise, he could not make any progress with it by transforming the difference of opinion between England and France into a European question. M. Lemoinne admits that, except as against France, the European concert does not exist. Turkey is only a "geographical expression"; Russia will do nothing in Egypt if she is left alone in Bulgaria; Italy has neither forgotten nor forgiven the occupation of Tunis; Austria will not move; and as for Germany, the only assistance she would extend to France would be to help her to fall out with an old ally and well-wisher, and, that object once achieved, and France having become inextricably involved in a perilous controversy, Prince Bismarck would at once retire and watch from a safe and serene distance the upshot of the struggle. It cannot be denied that England has more friends and fewer enemies than France; and M. de Freycinet is fully aware that if we make exception of Russia, there is not a European Power that would not rather see the English in Egypt than the French, and France worsted in a struggle between the two countries than England. We can leave Egypt when she is assured of law, order and a balanced budget without it. It is for us, who have the task in hand, to decide when these objects have been accomplished. But to ask us to accelerate our departure because the French people—whose refusal to rescue Egypt from a great danger compelled us to go there alone—are tired of seeing us rescuing it still, is surely the height of logical and political absurdity.

HIGH COURT—November 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

For Judgment.

74-85—Chalk and W.—Thucker Pitamber Soonderjee vs. Cassibai—Jefferson, B. and D.

Motions.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

18-86—Tyabjee and D.—Ibrahim Noordin and others vs. Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas.

398-86—Wilkin and B.—Hansraj Vussondas vs. Bhikha Bhimjee and others—Craigie, L. and O.

411-86—Nanu and H.—The Ripon Manufacturing Company vs. Abdulally Currimbhoy.

467-86—Mirza H. K.—Haji Ally Bebanu vs. Haji Mahomed Ally Bebanu.

477-86—Hore, C. and B.—Sir Albert Abdula David Sassoon and others vs. Huridas Gokuldas.—Tobin and R.

478-86—In person. Lilladhur Purmanund vs. Dewj Purmanund and another.

Long Causes.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungalbai and another—Payne, G. and S.—For Counsel's reply.

143-86—Maiji B. B.—Dharsibhai Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

370-84—Chalk, W. and S.—Hiraji Pudumji and another vs. Walla Parkaji and others—R. Skipsey, and in person. Part heard.

92-84—Payne, G. and S.—Moosabhai Mahomedali vs. Tyabjee Shaikbhai—Nanu and H.

17-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gungabai vs. Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane, E. and H.

23-86—Payne, G. and S.—Cassum Moosa and others vs. Hajee Oosman Tarmahomed and others—Craigie, L. and O.

54-86—In person (a pauper) Malkabai and another vs. David Silliman Pyzarker and another—Payne, G. and S.

41-86—Mirza H. K.—Purshotumdas Roopram vs. Bai Motibai—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November. 27.

Goodwyn, Major, Bl., 1st E. Lanc., from furlough, from Ferozepore.

November 29.

Hudson, Surgn., Bl., I. M. S., from furlough, from England.

Porteous, Major, Mad., Qr.-Mr.-Genl., on transfer, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—November 26.

Wylly, Capt. Bo. Commy. Genl., Transport, on leave, to Colonies.

November 28.

Phillpotts, Capt., Bl., R. E., on duty, to R. Pindi.

November 26.

Renny, Capt., Bl., 22nd P. I., to join, to Delhi.

Hartshorne, Major, Bl., Genl. List, Infy, on duty, to Allahabad,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 30, 1886.

1. Lieut Place has reported his arrival from leave of absence in England.

2. No. 2471 Vol. L. Walsh having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A. Company.

3. With reference to para 1 of yesterday's orders, the hour at Queen's Statue should be 4-15 p.m., instead of 4-45 p.m.

4. There will be a meeting of the field day sub-committee at Mr. Soundy's, at 6 p.m., this day, Tuesday, the 30th instant.

By Order,

(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff:—

Lieut H S Rawlinson, 4th Batt King's, Royal Rifle Corps, to be 4th Aide-de-Camp, dated 29th Oct 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hill Depots—Naini Tal—Captain J W Thruston, 2nd Battn West York Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Major C D Ferrier, promoted into the 1st Battn West York Regt, dated 23rd Oct 1886

14th Sikhs—Lieut C R Ross, Wing Officer and Offg Qr-Mr, to be Qr-Mr, dated 15th Oct 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers on public grounds:—

Army Pay Dept—Paymaster and Capt J D Maunsell, from the 1st Battn Durham Light Infy, to be Paymaster of the 1st Battn Worcester Regt.

Paymaster and Hony Major J F Chisholm-Batten, 2nd Battn Cheshire Regt, who is about to complete a tour of foreign service, to be Paymaster of the 1st Battn Durham Light Infy, returning to England.

Col R Worsley, Bengal Infy, late Comdt 13th Bengal Infy, is permitted to reside at Peshwar.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the Battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

West Yorkshire Regt.—Major C D Ferrier, 2nd Battn, and Major A Ruttledge 1st Battn.

Military Works Dept.—On return from furlough, Lieut-Col G D'A Jackson, General List Cavy, is posted to the Barrackpore Divn, Mily Works.

On relief by Lieut-Col Jackson, Capt F Peel, R E, is transferred from the Barrackpore to the Rawal Pindi Divn, Mily Works.

The furlough in India, on medical certificate, granted to Capt J C Campbell, R E, in G O C C, dated 4th Oct 1886, page 476, is extended to 7th Nov 1886.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt—Capt (Adjutant) E A G Gosset, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt W E G Forbes, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Scottish Rifles—Capt C H T Hopkins, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

8th Bengal Infantry—Lieut P E Dun, to Sea, on medical certificate, from the 7th Sept to 5th Decr 1886, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. The first sixty days will be on full staff pay, under subsidiary rule III.

11th Bengal Infy—Lieut-Col E P Onmaney, in India, for six months, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Adjutant Gouneral's Office, Simla, 20th Nov 1886.

The following are the winners of the Bengal Presidency and Provincial Volunteer Medals for the season 1885-86:—

Presidency Medal:—Vol W Middleton, 1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, 72 points.

Provincial Medals:—1. Bengal.—Vol D Picken, East Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps, 63 points. 2 N-W Provinces and Oudh.—Vol T Corbett, Naini Tal Vol Rifle Corps, 67 points. 3. Burma and Assam. Sergt J L Beazley, Sibsagar Mounted Rifles, 25 points. 4. Punjab.—Sergt A Lemmon, 1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, 68 points. 5. Central Provinces.—Vol E R Maidman, Rajputana-Malwa Vol Rifle Corps, 63 points.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Cavy.—Surgn R Shore, MD, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn G A Emerson, in civil employ.

4th Bengal Cav—Lieut W H Goodair, 5th Lancers, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, dated the 27th Oct 1886.

32nd Pioneers—Lieut G L Holland, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Jackson, vacated on promotion to Lieut-Col.

39th Bengal Infy—Lieut-Col W E Chambers, S C, Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Gellie, retired, dated 13th Nov 1886.

With the sanction of Govt, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt E W Dun, Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infy, Paid Attaché, Intellingence Branch, Qr-Mr Genl's Dept, to be Dept-Assist Qr-Mr Genl for Intelligence in Upper Burma, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 24th Aug 1886.

Lieut H E Stanton, R A, to be Paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, Qr-Mr Genl's Dept, vice Capt Dun, with effect from the 15th Sept 1886.

Royal Artillery—Subject to H M's approval, Major G M J Moore is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled, with effect from the 30th Nov 1886.

Army Pay Dept.—That portion of G O C C., dated 15th October directing Major T C Hood, Paymaster, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt, to proceed home on completion of his tour of foreign service, is cancelled, the Secy of State having sanctioned an exchange of foreign service between that officer and Captain E L R Thackwell.

With the sanction of Government the C-in-C is pleased to appoint Capt G H B Coats, Bgde-Major, to be offg Depy Assist Adjt Genl, Army Head-Quarters, vice Capt Wilson, who accompanies H E to Burma, dated 29th Oct 1886.

Military Works Dept—The following transfers are ordered:—

Major N Arnott, R E, from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, to the Head-Quarters of the Inspr Genl, Mily Works, with effect from the 4th Nov 1886.

Captain J G Day, R E on the expiry of his privilege leave, from the Sibi to the Darjeeling Divn, Mily Works.

Lieut G Williams, R E, temporarily, from the Peshawar to the Sibi Divn, Mily Works

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INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 ..... £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ..... £4,049,15 14 1
1878 ..... £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ..... £5,348,407 9 2

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
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2,017 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 59,15,600.

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Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

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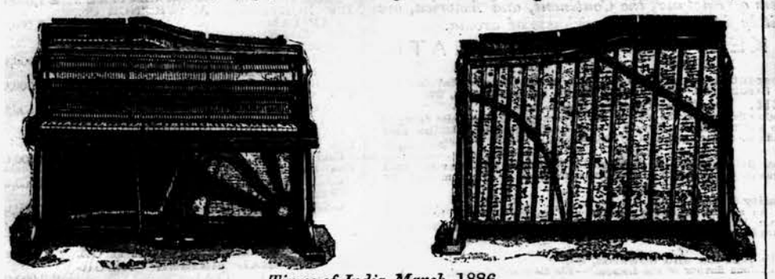
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.



Times of India March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS
BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

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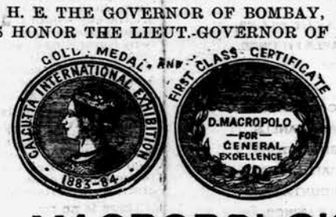
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.



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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3 0
2.	Duke of Connaught	" "	4	0	8. Alpha	" "	2 8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" "	4	0	9. Prince of Wales	" "	2 0
4.	Finos (Lady)	" "	3	0	10. Prince Boris	" "	2 0
5.	Bosphorus	" "	3	8	11. Victoria	" "	1 8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" "	3	0	12. Sultan	" "	1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb	Rs.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb. Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	"	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb. " 4 0

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(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs.	6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs. 9 0
El Re del Mondo	"	50	"	11 0	El Caliope	"	50	" 6 0
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TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs.	1 8
Medium	" "		2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" "		3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS,

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(*Registered.*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

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Atkinson's renowned

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

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Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
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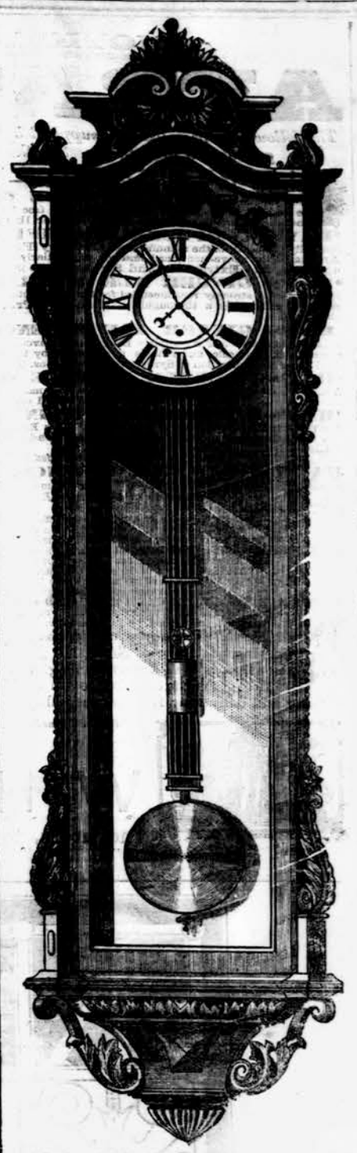

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We guarantee these Regulators to deviate not more than a few seconds per month from the true time, to be in fact the most precise Time-keepers possible.

No Clock will perform better the functions of a Standard Station Time-keeper to large up-country stations.

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Extreme length of case	...	...	...	...	7 feet.
Do. breadth do.	...	...	...	...	2 "
Diameter of dial	...	...	...	...	1 "
Length of pendulum	...	...	...	...	4 "
Weight of do.	...	...	...	...	22 pounds.

Prices:—A-1 quality, striking hours and halves on a gong of fine deep sound ... ... **Rs. 400**

Extra quality, for Observatory use, Time-piece only, zinc and steel compensation pendulum, excentric second-hand, running in jewelled holes throughout ... ... **Rs. 650**

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

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IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

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"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

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For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions including each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for ten, seven, or two Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

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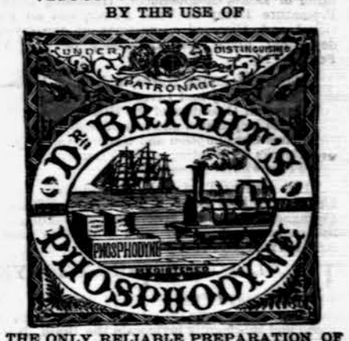

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